

University

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

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Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

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The Farm.

The Agricultural Society and the Agricultural College.

At the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, twelve months ago, Mr. James Bayley, then a member, presented a resolution of inquiry on the subject of the management of that institution. The Committee then raised a subcommittee, composed of Mr. Bayley, Dr. Geo. K. Johnson and Frederick Fowler, to whom was given the duty of inquiring into the condition of the College, and of reporting at the next meeting in October last. That committee made their report last October, which was at the time laid aside for further action until the annual meeting which has just been held. At that meeting it will be seen by reference to the proceedings which we publish on another page, a resolution was adopted in accordance with the recommendation of the report, and also a series of resolutions were passed as in some degree embodying the general tenor of the plan of the change requested, and a committee was appointed to present these resolutions to the Governor and the Legislature.

The discussion on the resolutions whilst before the Executive Committee did not assume the form of a debate, but rather that of a conversational consultation as to the best methods of attaining certain results. We present, therefore, in the following rather the views of the Executive Committee than our own special opinions.

The Agricultural College has now been in operation four years, at a cost to the State of about one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars; subtracting from that amount as the present value of the farm, buildings, apparatus and stock as \$70,000, and the education of the students and the support of the establishment has cost \$58,000, or at the rate of \$14,500 per annum, and as yet not a single graduate has issued from it. It is well known

this institution was designed to turn out young men educated not only in the practice of agriculture, but capable of bringing to bear upon that practice the results of scientific inquiry, and that the State would be thus benefitted by the diffusion of a knowledge amongst its agricultural population which was deemed not only necessary to promote a full development of our agricultural resources, but which would pay back the outlay. Owing to the difficulties incident to the establishment of an experimental institution of the kind, the plan of organization adopted was found imperfect, changes were made with the idea of improvement. These changes not being based on any settled or well considered plan of operations, only created confusion, and want of confidence in the institution, and to-day, after four years of trial, not a single finished scholar has issued from its walls, to which the people can refer as getting something for their generous expenditure.

The average number of students at the institution for the first year was between fifty and sixty; for the second between eighty and ninety; for the third, between seventy and eighty; and for the past year between thirty and forty, estimating the full time of the several terms and changes incident to students going and coming. Taking the whole number of students for the four years as an average between these figures, and we are certain they will not exceed the outside, we have about 64 students per year—the expenditure for whose education has been at the rate of 226½ dollars per annum, or upon each of the 64 youths, there has already been spent 906 dollars, in the four years, and in no instance has the education been completed. It is the sentiment of the people, therefore, that unless some definite result can be attained, it is not worth while to continue an experiment so expensive.

But then how shall we go to work to attain this result? Alter the organization of the institution, and place it in the hands of a Board of Control, who shall be responsible for its management only, is the advice of the Executive Committee. In placing the Agricultural College in the charge of the Board of Education, it was believed that it was the most economical, and conservative plan that could be adopted; but in working out the problem of the establishment, it has been found that the organization was a hindrance; and the reason for this is simple. When the Legislature undertook to build up a college for the agricultural community it passed a law that said to the whole farmers of the State, we are about to establish an institution at which young men can get a thorough knowledge of your business and for the benefit of your sons, but you must have nothing to do with it.—We are willing to place it in the hands of lawyers, ministers, and teachers, but the agricultural interest is to be ignored. This course had its natural effect. The agricultural community, which should have had the most interest in its success, lost all confidence in the college, and stood off, and watched it at a distance, as something with which they had nothing to do, even though they were taxed for its support. The time has come, when either this condition of the college must be changed, or else it must cease. The State will not continue to pay from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars per year, unless it can see that some definite results are to be gained—or that some benefits will accrue for the revenue granted to it.

It is principally representing these views that the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society have proposed a change in the organization of the institution, not only with the design of popularizing it, but also that it may have the benefit of the experience of men connected with agricultural affairs. In the organization of such a college there are three principal interests that should be combined in the appointment of a Board of Control or of directors: These are, first, the financial or business interest; second, the educational interest; and, third, the agricultural interest. None of these can be ignored without injury to the institution. It is to meet these requirements that it is proposed to have a Board established that shall have no great public interest to attend to except this one institution, and at the same

time to render it as free from political influence as possible. The resolutions recommend that the Board should consist of either five or seven members, of which at least either three or four should be members of the Executive Committee of the State Society, and two or three appointed by the Governor. Taking the largest number, and we think for the purpose of having all the interests and localities represented, it should not consist of less than seven. The design would be to have the four members chosen by the Agricultural Society divided into two classes, each serving two years, and two of whom should be chosen each year. As the members of the Executive Committee are chosen for two years, and one-half of the members of this body is chosen each year, the agricultural interest would be thus acknowledged and promoted. The other three members of the Board could be appointed to serve three years, one being appointed each year.—The Governor selecting them from citizens most worthy to be entrusted with the interests of such an institution. An independent Board thus formed could be made not only conservative in its character, but eminently energetic and attentive, without the duties of the office being found burdensome to them, whilst the several sections of the State would be duly represented, and the institution rendered more popular.

As the office of member of such a Board would be honorary and one to which but little emolument would be attached, it would not be likely to be sought or accepted by others than those who would take an active interest in promoting its successful development.

The above is a general outline of the views of the members of the Executive Committee in relation to the change advocated, and of the plan of the formation of an independent Board of Control, which the Committee design to lay before the Legislature.

Farming and Farmers in Kansas.

We take the following letter from the *Cassopolis Democrat*, as it shows more fully than any letter we have seen, not only the state of the crops the past year, but also how to relieve those who are suffering, either individually or through the general fund. The writer is a son of Mr. R. Allen, of Cass county, to whom the letter was addressed:

"Now a few words in regard to the success of Kansas farming in general, and mine in particular. We have, as you know, a soil unsurpassed in richness and fertility, a climate salubrious and healthy, but for the last fifteen months, we have been visited with a drouth, such as would have parched up any other country I ever saw, and every vestige of vegetation. Here the grass grew, not near so rank as usual, but yet sufficient for pasturage, and stock never done better than it has during the past season. I have not fed my cattle any hay but once since last spring. In the interior they have suffered even more than we have along the river, not one farmer in fifty having raised enough to do him through the winter. But yet the people of the States, especially of Illinois, have done nobly. Hundreds of tons of corn, potatoes, &c., have been donated, and shipped here for the destitute and needy. Much suffering I suppose does already exist, and many persons must inevitably perish of want and privations, and yet the thing is being organized as well, perhaps, as it could be. Gen. Pomeroy of this place has spent all of his time for the last four months, and hundreds of dollars in money, to get matters systemized and in working order. He has made arrangements with most of the Rail Roads to ship freight donations to his care, at reduced rates. His office is constantly thronged with men who come from fifty to two hundred miles for information and for food for the destitute and hungry. Keeps two or three clerks and himself busy, almost night and day. He is a NOBLE man, with a soul large enough to embrace the whole human family. Now, for myself, I planted, as Mr. Bangham can inform you, some seventeen or eighteen acres of corn twice. I planted near three acres of potatoes, including those I received from you; and I have never got so

much as one armful of fodder, or one meal of potatoes. I plowed up some four acres of the corn land and sowed to buckwheat, and have never got one grain. I plowed up some two acres more and sowed to Hungarian grass; the latter got to be about ankle high when the frost cut it down. The buckwheat grew about the same height, blossomed out, and died. The corn grew from six inches to two feet high, withered and died.

Nine-tenths of the potatoes died before the month of August was out. The few that remained lived; set late and light, but they never got to be larger than a rifle bullet. You speak of sending something if I think that it would pay expenses. I suppose you might send many that would pay, but not green fruit or vegetables from there. Wheat flour, dried fruit, clothing, &c., would bear transportation. If you, or any of your neighbors should send any thing, send to S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas Relief, Atchison; if for the general fund, and if for any individual, the same as above, with some private mark, say an X. Get two freight bills, enclose one and send by mail to Gen. Pomeroy, with instruction who for, and how to dispose of. And the other to the person donated to. I think this is plain enough; by complying with this, it will come under the reduced freight tariff. If you think this will do any good towards alleviating the wants of the needy, you are at liberty to make any use you please of the above.

J. C. ALLEN.

A Special Premium.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR OF MICHIGAN FARMER.—Dear Sir: I herewith enclose you a notice that I wish published in your valuable paper, and in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, in *Porter's Spirit*, and in the old *Spirit of the Times*, of New York. You can guarantee that this offer is made in good faith, and with the desire that the BEST HORSE MAY WIN. I beg particularly that you will call the attention of the owners of Capt. Buford and of Princeton, to this challenge. These horses have been awarded premiums over my horse at the Kalamazoo Horse Show, and at your State Fairs, in 1858 and 1859. Then my horse had not been long enough in this country to be able to show his colts; now we can all be able to prove his value as a stock getter of the most useful kind of horses in comparison with those of other stallions, taking the points of size, style, power and symmetry, with vigor of constitution, as those that ought to govern. I have referred to you in this notice as ready to answer any questions that may be put on the subject, and if it is permitted, I would be gratified to have the notice inserted in the premium list of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, as such an exhibition as my offer ought to call forth, should add great interest to its exhibition.

I remain very respectfully,

Your friend,
THOS. WILLIAMS.

Plymouth, Mich., Dec. 17, 1860.

A SPECIAL PREMIUM.

The undersigned, owner of imported thoroughbred Stone Plover, a horse sired by Cotherstone, he by Touchstone, and out of Wrynck by Slane, hereby makes the following offer:

I will show my horse, Stone Plover, with a stable of his colts, bred from mares not claimed to be thoroughbred, at the Annual Exhibition of the Michigan State Agricultural Society to be held in October next, against any stallion in the State of Michigan, in the United States, or Canada, and a like stable of his colts, on the following conditions, viz.:

I will deposit with the Treasurer of the Michigan State Agricultural Society \$50, and the party who exhibits any horse in competition with mine shall, on making his entry, deposit with the Treasurer a like sum, and the whole shall be a sweepstake premium to go to the exhibitor whose horse and colts shall be adjudged the best by a committee to be selected by the President and Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

The stable of colts shall be not less than five in number of either sex, and shall not be over three years of age, and shall have been bred from mares not claimed as thoroughbred.

I respectfully ask the attention of the owners of the thoroughbred horses Capt. Buford and of Princeton, to the above offer.

All communications on the subject may be addressed to R. F. JOHNSTONE, Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Plymouth, Mich., Dec. 17, 1860.

Salting Wheat in the Mow.

W. P. Cooper, of Lancaster, Pa., in an essay on Cutting and Harvesting Grain, published in the *Farmer and Gardener* says, in storing wheat in a mow, he commences on one side, places the sheaves in regular layers with the butts outside, tramping heavily on the butt of each as it is laid down. The next layer is placed with the tops lapping about half way over the first, care being taken to keep the heads or tops uppermost. When the entire space of the mow is covered in this way, common ground salt is sprinkled all over the mow on the top of the layer, at the rate of four quarts to every twenty dozen sheaves of wheat—a larger proportion of salt if the sheaves are very large. During the sweating, the salt is dissolved and absorbed by the grain and straw. The effect of this practice has been, to make the grain brighter and bring two or three cts. more per bushel, than that which was not salted. Millers say the yield of flour is larger and whiter. Cattle eat the straw freely. It is a most effectual remedy against the barn weevil. Experience has proved this to be a fact.

Selection of Breeding Hogs.

What we western men consider the main point, is this: We want a hog with a good constitution, and the hog with the best constitution is the one with the largest and most perfect lungs; for if they have large lungs they will be thick through the shoulders; and my word for it, if you get a hog with thick shoulders, you will have a hearty hog, and one that will fatten at any age. The hog should be thicker through the shoulders than through the hams.

On the contrary, a hog that is thicker through the hams than the shoulders has a poor constitution, and hardly ever fattens well, and should never be selected to breed from.

There are other points or qualities to be taken into consideration, viz.: size and color; however, color is only a matter of fancy. I prefer a white hog. But the size required depends upon the uses that the pork is to be put to; for instance, if for family use, a hog that will net 200 lbs., at twelve or fifteen months old, is large enough. If for market, I would prefer a larger breed, viz.: one that will net 300 to 350 lbs., at eighteen to twenty months old.—Ohio Valley Farmer.

How to Save Manure in Winter.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer gives the following practical and sensible directions:

"It is not every farmer that has a good cellar under his barn, but every one should have a wheelbarrow upon which he can carry the manure from the stable into the barn yard, and beginning on one side of the yard, dump one load in a place till he has covered the whole surface, or as much thereof as he pleases, then go over with another course in the same way, and so on through the winter, and in the spring he will find the droppings of the cattle well mixed with their bedding and the litter of the yard, and no unsightly heap under his stable windows.

"If he has sheds for his cattle or sheep under which he can deposit as above, so much the better."

High priced Sheep.—Mr. Samuel Thorne of Dutchess county, New York, is now in Europe, selecting Southdown sheep for his splendid flocks. The first importation of this season reached New York city on Wednesday. It comprises one buck and ten ewes, the aggregate value of which is large. They are all selected from Jonas Webb's breeding flock, and are probably the most expensive and superior lot ever brought to this country. The buck was the first prize winner at the Royal Canterbury Show this year, which is equivalent to saying he is the best yearling buck in England. He cost Mr. Thorne \$1,250 on Webb's farm; but even at this enormous price, his purchaser congratulates himself on the acquisition.

A good action is never thrown away. That is the reason, no doubt, why we find so few of them.

Proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, Detroit, December 11, 1860.

In pursuance of notice given by the President, the members of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society met at the Michigan Exchange Hotel for the purpose of holding their annual meeting.

Present—H. G. Wells, president, J. J. Newell, of Adrian; W. G. Beckwith, of Cassopolis; Dr. G. K. Johnson, of Grand Rapids; J. H. Button, of Farmington; J. B. Crippen, of Coldwater; H. Welsh, of Ypsilanti; O. Dickey, of Marshall; Philo Parsons, of Detroit; William Taft, of Plymouth; and Secretary.

The President having called the members to order, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented and accepted.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Business Committee.—Messrs. Parsons, Newell, Sanborn and Secretary.

Finance Committee.—Messrs. Crippen, Parsons and Dickey.

Rules and Regulations.—Messrs. Johnson, Fowler and Button.

Premium List.—Messrs. Welsh, Beckwith, Taft and Cole.

The President presented a general verbal proposition on the part of the citizens of Kalamazoo, relative to holding the next annual exhibition at that place.

Mr. Newell offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Business Committee be and is hereby directed to take into consideration all propositions for holding the next annual exhibition at Kalamazoo or other places, which have been submitted to this Committee.

The protest and affidavit relative to the award made in the three year old trotting class of fillies were presented.

On motion of Mr. Newell, the decision made in the case of the protest of Joseph Coagle was reconsidered, and the affidavit of J. G. Summers, relative to the age of the filly, was read.

The further reconsideration of the protest was laid on the table.

The several standing committees having organized for business, the Committee adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday morning Dec. 12, 9 o'clock.—The committee met.

Dr. Geo. K. Johnson, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, submitted the following report on that subject, which was accepted:

The Committee on Rules and Regulations beg leave to recommend the re-adoption of the rules and regulations of last year with the following alterations:

Substitute for the rules of last year respecting admission tickets, the following:

Tickets admitting a single person during the day will be sold for 25 cents.

Tickets admitting one person during the Fair 50 cents.

Tickets admitting a double team and driver during one day 50 cents.

Tickets of admission during the Fair \$1.

Tickets admitting a single horse and driver or rider during one day 40 cents—or during the Fair 80 cents.

Tickets in no case to be transferred and to be forfeited by transfer.

Substitute 25 cents for 50 cents in the 5th general rule as to the additional entry fee for horses or cattle after the first entry.

Change the first general rule for the action of committees so as to read as follows:

All judges on animals will have regard to the form, size, symmetry and general characteristics of the breed or class, but over-feeding or fattening for the purpose of exhibition shall not be encouraged, except with respect to the class of fat cattle.

Any animals intended for breeding purposes must be ruled out when evidently over-fed and unfit for use as a sire or dam.

Change the rule respecting discretionary premiums awarded by viewing committees so as to make them subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE K. JOHNSON, Chairman.

The rules proposed by the Committee relative to the alteration of admission tickets having been read,

On motion of Col. Dickey, the rules proposed were non-concurred in, and the rules in force last year were adopted as those of 1861.

The rule requiring an entry fee of twenty-five cents on each head of cattle or horses when an exhibitor enters more than one, was adopted.

The amendments permitting the sale of tickets for the admission of parties during the exhibition, was non-concurred in.

The rule relative to the admission of teams was amended so as to read as follows:

Carriages drawn by a single or by two horses shall be admitted into the grounds on the payment of 25 cents. Each person in any carriage must have a ticket of admission which will be taken up by the gate keeper.

The rules relative to the breeding animals as reported by the Committee were adopted.

The rule relative to the award of discretionary premiums was adopted as recommended in the report of the Committee.

The Committee adjourned.

Two o'clock P. M.—The Committee again met.

Mr. Welsh, from the Committee on the Premium List, submitted their report, which was accepted, and the premium list was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Col. Dickey, the report of the committee on premiums on short horns, Devons, Herefords, and Ayrshires, was adopted, the same remaining as it was last year.

Committee reported in favor of limiting the value of the silver cup awarded to the herd of short-horns, to \$25. Report not agreed to, and premium to remain same as last year.

On motion of Col. Dickey, the working oxen were required to be five years old and over, which were to compete as aged cattle.

On motion of J. J. Newell, the third premium on working oxen was stricken out.

The committee reported in favor of offering a premium of a silver cup of the value of \$30, for the best herd of fat cattle not less than ten in number. Adopted.

The committee reported in favor of striking out the premiums heretofore offered for milk cows, and inserting in place thereof a premium of \$25 for the best herd of milk cows, not less than five in number.

On motion of Mr. Button, first and second premiums of \$10 and \$6 were offered for four year old mares, in the class of premiums offered for horses of all work, the said mares not to be required to show colts, as brood mares.

On motion of Mr. Crippen, first and second premiums were offered for two year old stallions and two year old fillies, in the class of draught horses.

The committee reported in favor of striking out the class of premiums for walking horses.

The committee reported that they were in favor of making a single class of all the various breeds of the merino sheep, to be called "fine woolled," and also in favor of raising the premiums in value, considering that the sheep interest was one of the most important to the State. The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee reported in favor of making the Leicester and Cotswold sheep a class, and of making the Down Sheep a single class, with the premiums to remain the same as they were last year. Report adopted.

The report of the committee on the premiums offered for swine was adopted.

The report of the committee on premiums offered for farm implements, was read.

Mr. Taft moved that a premium of \$25 be offered for the best tile machine, the same to be exhibited in complete working order at the exhibition.

Mr. Crippen moved to amend by making the premium \$10 and a diploma, which was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Crippen, ordered, that the Business Committee be instructed to procure a diploma for the Society with new and appropriate designs.

Mr. Philo Parsons tendered to the committee a renewal of the premium offered last year, of twenty-five dollars for the best herd of not less than four cows of native or grade stock, which shall be judged by their merits of general utility as animals useful for the dairy and farm purposes.

Mr. Welsh from the committee on premium list reported that they decided to offer a class of premiums to be called sweepstake premiums, in the several divisions of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, as follows:

For the best bull of any class, breed or age.....\$50

For the best stallion of any class, breed or age... 50

For the best fine woolled buck of any breed or age, 20

For the best boar of any class, breed or age..... 20

This list was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Crippen,

Resolved, That the entry in the class to which it belongs by breed or age, shall not debar any animal from entry and competition in the sweepstake premiums.

On motion of Mr. Crippen,

Resolved, That premiums to the amount of \$10 and \$6 be offered for the best two-year old fillies in the trotting class of horses.

On motion of Mr. Newell,

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to embody in the premium list a rule, advising that as the large premiums offered as sweepstakes, are offered for the encouragement of the best breeding animals, exhibitors should endeavor to show the stock of these animals entered with them, that the viewing committee may have the means of judging

of their merits in the most practical way.

On motion of Mr. Crippen,

Resolved, That a premium of \$75 be offered for the best essay "On the Material Interests of Michigan," to be presented to the Executive Committee at its next annual meeting.

The committee adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M.

Evening session, 7 o'clock. The committee met.

Mr. Crippen from the committee on finances, made a report which was accepted.

The protest of Joseph Coagle was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Button moved that as it appeared the award of the committee was made on other points besides age, it be sustained.

Mr. Crippen moved to amend, by substitution of the following motion,

Whereas, Mr. Joseph Coagle having stated that his mare was wrongfully ruled out of the class of three-year old fillies, and that the said mare was entitled by her trial of speed and action to the first premium, and he having submitted to this committee, testimony under oath, that the said mare at the time of the exhibition was three years old only.—

Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to inquire of the chairman and members of the committee on trotting horses, the grounds of their award of premiums to three year old fillies in the trotting class of 1860, and for what reason Mr. Coagle's mare, Lady Dolphin, was ruled out; and that such reasons be communicated to the president, who shall have power to direct the correction of any error in this case.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Welsh, ordered, that the Secretary examine the awards of the Society for an award on trained cattle, made to J. H. Button in 1857, and that a certificate be made out for the same if found not to have been paid.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 A. M.

Thursday, Dec. 13, 9 o'clock A. M.—The Committee met.

On motion of Mr. Welsh, the committee proceeded to the appointment of the Viewing Committees for the exhibition of 1861.

The committees having been appointed,

Dr. G. K. Johnson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the annual exhibition of 1861 be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th.

On motion of Dr. G. K. Johnson,

Resolved, That the Business Committee in conjunction with the President, have power to locate the next annual fair at such point as may be deemed best for the interests of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Newell,

Resolved, That the Business Committee in conjunction with the President, be empowered to select and invite some distinguished citizen to deliver the annual address before the Society at its next meeting.

Dr. Geo. K. Johnson, from the Special Committee on the Agricultural College, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society hereby recommend to the Legislature of this State that the government of the State Agricultural College be transferred from the Board of Education to an independent Board of Control, to be created for that special purpose.

Mr. Crippen offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Executive Committee hereby recommend the appointment of a Board of Control for the Agricultural College by the Governor of the State, which shall be composed of five or seven members, and a majority of which shall be members of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That a committee to consist of Messrs. Dickey, Johnson and Newell be, and is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the Legislature on behalf of this body, and to request the passage of such measures as may be necessary to place the affairs of the State Agricultural College in charge of a Board of Control to be formed for its government.

Resolved, That the members of this Executive Committee hereby pledge their best efforts as individuals and as a body, to do what we can to redeem the State Agricultural College from the difficulties surrounding it, and to make it what it should be—an institution beneficial and creditable to the State, and which every citizen shall regard with pride and satisfaction.

On motion of Mr. Newell,

Resolved, That a delegate to represent the Michigan State Agricultural Society be appointed by ballot, to attend the annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society at Washington.

A ballot being had and the votes counted, it was found that J. B. Crippen had five votes, W. J. Beckwith, two, and H. G. Wells, two.

On motion, J. B. Crippen was declared unanimously chosen as such delegate.

On motion of Mr. Parsons,

Resolved, That the president be authorized

to appoint a substitute, if the delegate, to attend the meeting of the United States Agricultural Society, now appointed should find it impossible to attend, and notify him to that effect.

Mr. Parsons offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, A crisis has arisen in the affairs of the national government, threatening the most serious injury to the present confederacy of States if not an actual dissolution of our beloved union, under which we have grown and prospered by the blessing of Divine Providence more than any other nation known in history; and

Whereas, The great agricultural interests of the country which this society was organized to foster and promote, is now suffering, and will be likely to continue to suffer incalculably from the disturbed state of our national affairs; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge upon the people of this State the importance of cherishing a spirit of conciliation and fraternal feeling towards our brethren of other sections of the union, and the employment of all proper means to arrest so great a calamity as that which at present threatens the fairest fabric of human government—the Union of these United States.

Mr. E. N. Wilcox being present, addressed the committee, and the question being put, the resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published.

On motion, the committee then adjourned to meet on the 30th of September, at such place as the president should appoint.

Some Remarkable Facts in Relation to Climate.

COMPILED FROM *MESEN* FOR THE M. F. FARMER.

Alexander Humboldt connected those places which possess an equal degree of heat by lines which he called *isothermal*, from the Greek words, *isos*, (equal,) and *therme*, (heat)—that is, lines of equal heat. As the mean temperature of different places are exceedingly various, there must also be various isothermal lines, which are always designated by the mean temperature of the place.

Observations have shown that these isothermal lines by no means run parallel to the parallels of latitude, but incline towards them, particularly in the high latitudes, but less near the equator, where they pretty nearly coincide with the parallels of latitude.

In the northern hemisphere of the globe, all the eastern coasts of continents and isolated masses of land are colder than the western coasts of the same latitude. Thousands of observations have confirmed this phenomenon, although its explanation is not yet quite found out, and, therefore, the isothermal lines frequently rise and fall. For example, Ireland, England and Belgium are countries which have the same isothermal line; but on the eastern coast of Asia, it passes just above Pekin, which is in the same latitude as Naples. Canada is further south than Paris, and it has the temperature of Dronthaim.

The trees which grow in New York—the latitude of Naples—flower at the same time as as they do at Upsal.

The isothermal lines do not run in straight lines, but in curves. The isothermal lines rise in their course, from the eastern coast of America towards Western Europe, but they sink again towards the south in the interior of the continent, and that so quickly, that Scotland has in the same isothermal line as Poland, and England as Hungary. We find, however, that it is only near the coast that they sink so rapidly, and that it is in consequence of the great difference which was previously shown to exist between coast and continental climates of the same latitudes, it is probable that it does not take place in the interior of large continents, but that there the isothermal lines ran in a straight direction.

In the interior of the New, as well as of the Old World, the isothermal lines incline towards the south. Thus if we go towards the pole in the interior of the two great continents, we find that the temperature decreases much more rapidly than in the interjacent seas. It is well known that for many years, attempts have been made to penetrate the frozen Arctic seas. By Behring's straits, where the voyager is constantly near the great continent, he has penetrated only a little further than 70 deg. north latitude; by sailing along the American coast through Baffin's Bay, he has reached the 77th degree north latitude; while in the open seas, in the meridians of Norway and Sweden, it is easy to sail to Spitzbergen, which lies above 81 deg. north latitude. We thus learn that the pole is not the coldest point of the earth, but that there are two poles of cold, one in the interior of each continent.

But we have all seen that the mean temperature of the whole year has not so great an influence on the vegetation as the mean temperature of the different seasons, and

therefore, it is still more important to know the places which, though in different latitudes, possess the same summer or winter temperature. Baron Humboldt was the first also who paid attention to this principle. He named the lines which connect places of the same mean winter temperature, *isochimeneal* lines, (from *ochiemon*, cold,) and those which connect places of the same mean summer temperature, *isothermal* lines, (from *theros*, summer.)

The isochimeneal lines in the interior of continents bend considerably towards the south, which is principally obvious near the Atlantic, where the curves, when they come near the coast, make a sudden turn towards the north. This shows the greater coldness of the winter in the interior, compared with the coast of the same degree of latitude.

The course of the isothermal lines that bend towards the north is directly opposite that of the isochimeneal, for the summers in the interior of the same degree of latitude, and in a great many cases, they are colder near the coast than in the interior, in a much higher latitude. The summers of Paris and Moscow are nearly equal, though the winters of Paris are mild, and those of Moscow almost insupportable.

Differences in the mean temperature of the eastern and western coasts have already been alluded to. There are also equal differences in the summers and winters. While the inhabitants of Quebec in winter complain of the piercing cold, the natives of the same latitude on the western coast of America go with scarcely any clothing.

The importance of the difference between the climates of the east and west coasts of North America to the distribution of vegetation was early observed. Burton has remarked that the plants of North America grow on the west coasts in the higher latitudes than on the east, and the eastern coasts of Hudson's Bay are desert and herbless, while on the western coasts there is a tolerably rich vegetation.

The difference between the climates of the east and west coasts of continents and islands has also been observed in the southern hemisphere—but here the principle is reversed—for the west coasts are colder than the east, while in the northern hemisphere the east coasts are the colder. South America shows very decidedly this arrangement of a warm eastern coast, and a cold western coast.—

Various attempts have been made to explain the proportionably very cold climate of the western coasts of South America, and many causes have been assigned which would indeed diminish the heat there. The chief cause is evidently the same which operates in the opposite manner in the northern hemisphere.

The successful cultivation of certain plants does not depend so much on the mean annual temperature as on the temperature of summer. Thus, Indian corn cannot be raised in Great Britain, though it possesses a higher mean temperature than New England, but the hotter summers of New England are more favorable to it than the longer and colder summers of England. The same remark is true of annuals as a general rule, they are governed by isothermal lines, flourishing equally well in different latitudes, if they have equally hot summers. Thus the California annuals succeed well in New England, but not in Great Britain. The distribution of perennials, on the contrary, is regulated by isothermal lines—that is, by the mean temperature of the year. Lapland and St. Bernard have the same mean annual temperature, but the monks of St. Bernard envy the Laplanders their fine climate, because their summer is warmer. There are perennials at St. Bernard, which the winters of Lapland would kill, but the products of the gardens in Lapland are superior to those of St. Bernard.

Peabody's Prolific Corn.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, has tried an acre of this variety of corn. It was planted on the 15th of May, one grain in each hill only. Some of the seed not coming up, the hills were re-planted the 8th of June. The corn which grew from the seed first planted did well, each stalk producing from three to five ears. The last planted, which had three grains to the hill, did not do so well, as all the hills did not grow stalks that produced ears. The corn was cut the 8th of October, and produced 120 bushels per acre. This corn was grown near Springfield, Illinois, and the writer remarks that probably it would not be of much value where the season was shorter.

You needn't have such a reverence for truth as always to stand at an awful distance from it.

The Garden & Orchard.

The Employment of Creepers in Hanging Vases, Baskets, &c., for Decoration of Greenhouses.

(Translated for the Gardener's Monthly.)

BY A. F., PITTSBURG, PA.

The handsomest ornament of our orange-ries and greenhouses consists of hanging vases and baskets, in which are cultivated plants with long delicate stems, which luxuriate around the suspended vessel, and throw out above and below it their rich stalks and shoots. There are many plants, especially epiphytes or parasites, which cannot be well grown in ordinary garden pots, whose beauty cannot be displayed to perfection in another way, for by this means, the requisite material and situation can be readily furnished. The following short review of the culture of these plants, which from experience are known to succeed best in the different kinds of green and hot-houses, promises no other object than to assist gardeners and amateurs in their choice, and to protect them from errors therein, and mistakes in the treatment of special plants.

The *Aotus gracillimus* is a luxuriant Leguminosa, whose long shoots, covered at the time of bloom with very pretty yellow and orange red flowers, hang down on all sides; increased as Erica; grows best in black mould and sand; greenhouse. The *Calampelis* (formerly *Eccremocarpus*) *scabra* grows well and produces a mass of fine orange-red blossoms for a long time. The *Campanula fragilis* suits for small vases, has pretty light blue flowers and long slim shoots, and succeeds well in a mixture of leaf and garden mould; increased by division. The different kinds of *Cereus* flourish by this culture, and produce at all times a fine effect, and particularly so when in bloom. They are very easily cultivated, and require only one rule to be observed to allow them to remain almost entirely dry during the winter.

The *Cobaea scandens* produces a fine appearance in hanging vases, but requires a large quantity of rich earth. This suits well for large greenhouses where it can be allowed to spread freely, yet it must not be omitted to pinch off the ends often in order to compel it to send out laterals in abundance.

The *Dillwynia* (*Eutaxia sessiflora*) is another New Holland Leguminosa for the greenhouse, which furnished a great number of pendant shoots and small orange flowers. It is most suitable for small baskets, and when in bloom is most charming; a mixture of leaf and garden mould and sand is recommended for its use. The *Disandra prolata*, a tender plant of the Scrophulariaceae, naturally creepers, bears numerous small star-shaped yellow flowers, is easily increased by division of the roots, and demands a very rich soil. The varieties of *Epiphyllum* hung in baskets produce often as fine an effect as *Cereus*; their culture requires no extraordinary specialty—only to deny them water in winter and water freely in summer; to be planted in good rich earth, to which pots, herds, broken tiles, or bricks have been added to insure perfect drainage. The finest are: *E. Ackermanii*, *aurantiacum*, *Bridgesii*, *splendens*, *Russellianum*, *truncatum* and *truncatum violaceum*. Among *Fuchsias* are many, which are naturally hanging plants, and peculiarly adapted for the use of vases affording a striking and agreeable display.

A well grown *Hardenbergia* (*Kennedyia monophylla*) makes a fine show, yields a mass of spikes, of charming blue flowers, and prefers a mixture of equal parts of leaf mould, common soil, and sand.

The *Hibbertia grossularifolia* is one of the most beautiful hanging plants, and desirable chiefly on account of the fine color of the under side of the leaves and pretty continuous yellow flowers: needs only common soil, and can be easily propagated from cuttings in sand. *Lantana miniata*, *cruea*, *Sel-lowiana*, and several others, are very pretty, especially when mixed with *Lobelia* and *Heliotrope*. The *Lobelia erinus* and other creeping varieties, either alone or combined with larger plants are very graceful. Another very beautiful plant, which suits particularly well for low windows, or on the rafters of high greenhouses, is *Lophospermum scandens*; best raised from the seed, sown in pots in March and kept at temperate heat, but can be obtained from cuttings which have been rooted during summer in earth and sand in a well shaded frame. As the older plants usually become bare on the lower stems, it is well to provide new plants as soon as the lower leaves begin to fall off. . . . The *Lotus Jacobaeus*, bird's-foot trefoil, commands itself chiefly for small vases, and make the best show in combination with other orna-

mental plants, especially those of light color, with which its dark brown leaves produce an agreeable variety. It is fond of plenty of light, and must be near the glass; easily propagated from slips. . . . *Lysimachia nummularia*, though common in ditches and damp wood all over Germany, is not to be despised. It should be grown from slips in pots in the open air, and transferred afterwards to baskets, when flowers begin to show. Its rapid growth, long pendant runners, and yellow star shaped flowers, fully warrant attention. Some varieties hang down in large trusses, whose lightness add to their beauty. . . . Many kinds of *Maurandia* deserve the same regard as *Lophospermum*, and require almost the same treatment. . . . The varieties of *Mesembryanthemum* add greatly to the adornment of vases: they should be treated like cactuses. The finest are *M. aurantiacum*, *blandum*, *coccineum*, *micans*, *speciosum*, *violaceum*. . . . The *Mimulus moschatus* and *Nemophilla insignis*, and other varieties, yield a charming adornment. . . . The *Nierembergia calycina* blooms freely and very early, and wants a rich soil, abundance of moisture in summer and dryness in winter. . . . *Petunias* do well also when they are not allowed to become too long. The rose, *Viscontesse Decazes*, is a most valuable plant for this purpose, particularly when care is taken beforehand to give it the right shape when growing in the pot. . . . Because *Saxifraga sarmentosa* is common everywhere, it must not be neglected for its foliage, flowers, and again its long reticulated and filiform tendrils make a really happy effect: can be readily increased from the knots where the rootlets are developed on the runners. . . . The *Sollya heterophylla* when well grown is a charming plant, whose blue flowers are very pretty. It does best in a mixture of leaf mould or turf and common soil and most easily obtained from seed because the cuttings root reluctantly. . . . For baskets, the *Torenia asiatica* is very beautiful, more on account of its free bloom than its growth, which is somewhat slow. As soon as it has bloomed in the room or greenhouse it should be carried in to the stove and watered sparingly during winter. Slips rooted in August in a hot bed under a bell glass bloom mostly always the whole winter. . . . Of *Tradescantia*, all the known kinds are commended; *T. discolor* because it blooms the entire year, and *T. zebrina* for its growth and beautiful shading of its leaves: all easily obtained from seeds or pieces. . . . Most kinds of *Tropaeolum* suit exquisitely, particularly *T. Lobbianum* and its varieties. The *T. Tom Thumb* does well for flat vases on pillars of terraces, balconies, &c., as also the different *Verbenas*.

For very large and extensive greenhouses, where abundance of space and light are furnished, there are several plants, such as *Pasiflora*, *Clematis*, *Plumbago capensis*, &c., when in large baskets produce a striking appearance. Should any one desire to cultivate creepers in vases, &c., it is essential to choose plants so as to make pleasing and tasteful contrasts of growth and color, and assistance cannot be so easily rendered here as the choice depends upon the sense of beauty and artistic taste. Care must be taken in transplanting small squat trailers to large baskets, where strong plants with large leaves and flowers are growing lest they be obscured, yet it is not to be denied that their beauty is often increased thereby—skillfully combining fine leaved plants with bright blooming ones—for instance, a *Tradescantia zebrina*, and a dark blooming *Tropaeolum*, or a nice luxuriant *Lycopodium*, with a free blooming *Torenia*.—*Illustrirte Garten-Zeitung*.

[The names of a few favorites occur which I hope may find friends. *Cissus discolor*, *Vinea minor*, *Aeschynanthus parviflorus*, and other varieties, *Russellia jhncea*, *Nanettia cordifolia*, *Torenia asiatica pulcherrima*, a great improvement over *asiatica*, *Thumbergia alata*, &c.—Tr.]

New Flowers.

[Hovey, in the December number of his Magazine, thus notices more new flowers which he has had the opportunity to examine:]

New Chrysanthemums.—Some of the newer Chrysanthemums, which are now displaying their beautiful flowers in great profusion, are great improvements upon the older varieties. Among the larger flowered sorts the Golden Queen of England is superb, a golden yellow, finely shaped, and extremely full; so is *Stellata globosa*, a deep claret, edged with white, with fine incurved petals; and *Pio Nono*, a scarlet red sort; *Trilby*, a very fine white, with broad petals; *Marshal Duroc*, rose and lilac incurved; *Progne*, very deep rich crimson carmine, exceedingly brilliant.

Among the Pompones there are some elegant flowers, particularly *Kenilworth*, a shaded rosy purple, with lemon centre changing to pure white; *Miss Towors*, elegant bluish white; *Masaniello*, beautiful salmon-tinted rosy lilac; *Queen of Beauties*, rich rosy purple with white centre; and *Satanella*, rich amber, changing to bright yellow. The addition of these and other fine varieties, which form brilliant show flowers, have increased the attractions of the Chrysanthemum, and give it a prominence second only to the Dahlia and Hollyhock. We have already urged the encouragement of its cultivation by the offer of liberal premiums for fine specimens, by our horticultural association.

Eucharis Amazonica.—This lovely hot-house bulbous plant we recently saw in fine flower at the nurseries of Messrs. Parsons & Co., Flushing, L. I. One single bloom only was open, but it was enough to show its real beauty. The plants send up a stem like the *Amaryllis*, to which it is allied, terminated with three to five large pure white flowers, two inches in diameter, which are highly fragrant. It flowers at various seasons, according to treatment, and is decidedly a fine acquisition to any collection.

Salvia Caelefolia, is the name of a new and very beautiful species of the *Salvia*, something in the way of *S. patens*, of the same rich azure blue color. In habit it is more bushy and branched, with broad *Caelefolia* like leaves, and short terminal spikes of deep blue flowers, smaller than *S. patens*, which are abundantly produced. It is one of the acquisitions of M. Lindon, through whom it has been introduced to European collections. It is, we believe, from South America, and will be a very great addition to our bedding plants, forming as it does a more compact and dense bush than the old *patens*, while its color is quite as deep and rich, its blossoms more copiously produced, and its growth as free as the *S. fulgens* or *splendens*.

Cultivation of Wild Flowers.

BY C. M. BEMENT, IN HORTICULTURIST.

[Concluded from page 387.]

By taking up in the autumn, the Side saddle Flower, *Sarracenia purpurea*, with the wet sphagnum attached to its roots, put into water, and cultivated like the *Hyacinth*, and placed on a parlor window, it will flourish, and show its curious flowers toward spring.—Half hardy perennial. Division in spring; fibry peat and chopped sphagnum moss; a pit or frame will be necessary for their cultivation to keep them from freezing in winter, and to afford them a clear humid atmosphere in summer.

Many persons who set about filling a border with choice flowering plants, and who wish to make a selection of those both easy of culture and beautiful, are at a loss which to select among the thousand offered by seeds men and florists. It is not our purpose, in this article, to offer a select list, but to make some remarks on a few of our wild plants worthy of cultivation. We omitted to mention in our former article:

The Scarlet Columbine, *Aquilegia Canadensis*. This well known plant grows on dry rocky hills and in gravelly soil; of elegant habit, and bearing delicate, pendulous, scarlet and yellow mixed flowers; very showy.—When removed from its wild locality to the richer soil of the garden, it grows with great luxuriance, and produces tenfold more flowers than in its wild state; but it should be transplanted into fresh soil every second or third year.

The White English Columbine should be planted together for the contrast of color.—When thus situated, beautiful hybrids can easily be obtained from the seeds of the English Columbine, partaking of the character of both species, and distinct from either. Seeds in March; common soil. Seedlings flower sometimes the first, but generally the second season. All hardy herbaceous perennials. May be found growing from Canada to South Carolina.

Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis*, deserves a place in every garden. It thrives best in a shady situation; a low growing plant, with racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers, and is very hardy.

Trillium ovatum. There are eleven varieties or species of these plants in this country, from Canada to South Carolina. Some one or other may be found in most of our low, woody swamps, or on the borders of them.—They are a curious tribe of plants, and very ornamental, flowering in May. The flowers are universally of three petals, and the leaves grow also in threes, called by botanists *trifoliate*; probably from this circumstance the name "*Trillium*" is derived: they are all natives of shady woods and swamps. They

can be transplanted and cultivated in the common garden soil, and ought, therefore, to be planted in the border.

Pond Lily, *Nymphaea odorata flore pleno*. There are four species of these plants in this country, of which the *odorata* is the most common and most beautiful. The flowers are white, tinged with yellow, and highly fragrant. Common in shallow ponds. We have noticed them in a mill-pond at the Shaker Village, near Albany; in Irondequoit Bay, Lake Ontario. They are also found in mill-ponds in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie. Propagated by seeds, division of the roots of some, and separating the tuberlike bottoms of others. They like a rich or loamy soil, and plenty of water about them.

Water Lily, *Nymphaea Kalmiana*, small yellow, native of Canada, and the *lutea*, also yellow; not plenty in this section.

The Hare bell, *Campanula rotundifolia*, is worth cultivating for its poetic associations. The annuals are chiefly pretty low-growing plants, the seeds of which may be sown in the common border in the beginning of April. The biennials may be sown in April or beginning of May; many of them will bloom the same year; by cuttings, a perennial habit will be given to them. Perennials, chiefly by divisions of the roots and plants. Common soil for most of them; a little peat and dung for them in pots. Flowers blue.

Pear Seedlings.

[In a late number of *Hovey's Magazine* of Horticulture, the causes of the loss of pear seedlings, and the superior hardness of the American over the foreign, is discussed by a correspondent, and the following proposition being laid down, it is answered as follows:]

"We never could perceive why a pear seed, containing within itself the germ of its future character, deposited in the soil, on one or the other side of the water, should come up and make a different tree on account of the place of its growth."

Certainly, very remarkable, when the most ignorant cultivator knows that certain vegetable seeds, raised in England, are comparatively worthless in this country. What market gardener would sow English onion seed? or cabbage seed, if he could get American. Inquire of our best market gardeners, and they will tell you that many other kinds will never produce a profitable crop. Now, where lies the cause of this? Certainly not in the influences which surround the plant, but just where this writer says, "in the germ," which contains within itself "its future character." Thus we see that there is an acknowledged difference in seeds raised on one or the other side of the water. A pear seed, grown and perfected in the climate of Europe, may start up, as we know other seeds do, under very different characteristics from what it would in the climate of America. To deny this would be to deny that there is any difference whatever in the influence of our climate and that of Europe upon plants. On this head we have some valuable remarks from a correspondent. "We do not know," he says, "enough about the secret laws governing the organism of plants and germs to lay down any indisputable rules. Now the fact that we cannot tell out of a number of foreign seedlings which will do for us, is enough to show they are not reliable. Native seedlings are at hand, easily selected, in advance for years, and will yield results, before foreign seedlings will find their way to our shores, either "in lumps," or as selected ones; in both cases they have to undergo a second process of trial of selection, a bare loss of three or more years.

What is the law of nature? A propagation of a given species or family of plants under the best conditions of health, strength and hardness. Nature does not care about what we compel her to yield by artificial means—that is the fruit proper, or its refinement, (the envelope only.) She concentrates all her power on the seed or germ for the successful reproduction of the species. The leaves, the roots, the pulp, (surrounding the embryo of future generations) the tree itself are the only means and ways to reproduce the same plant or tree in the best condition. To pretend that similar influences affect only the tree and the pulp, (or fruit) without producing any corresponding alterations in the germ or embryo, seems to be illogical, since that very germ is, and must be, considered as the main point, the great object of all vegetation.

I will not go further in the examination of a theory which looks so natural. I only say that I should recommend the native seedlings, as the surest, the best adapted to this climate. Not only do I suppose that climates and latitudes alter and affect the tissues and general organism of plants, and their seeds; but I have good reasons to believe that soils have

some decided influence upon, and leave or deposit some of their constituents, in the seeds of plants, if these plants have ripened their products for a series of generations or seasons in that soil.

As I have sown many seeds of fruit trees both sides of the Atlantic, let me state some facts, the result of years of experiment.

In Belgium, England, and part of France, at least three-fourths of the pear seeds come up and grow. The mild and damp climate of those regions protects their tender constitutions. In the United States not one-tenth will stand the first summer, or the first winter. Our dry absorbent atmosphere, sudden and extreme variations of temperature, with other hidden causes, kill the tender plants by the thousand. Those which survive are all hardy. There is a selection already made by nature. The cases of blight, which have come under my notice, were most all confined to European varieties; indeed, with the exception of leaf blight on a Sheldon, I have never seen a native variety affected by it.

Of thousands upon thousands of European seedlings, (I speak of refined varieties, not of wild stock, I have lost more than one half; many show signs of weakness or non adaptedness to our climate, by the shedding of their leaves early in the summer, even when grafted upon limbs or bodies of sound trees, the surest process of restoration or invigoration; and that has happened so often, and to such an extent, that I have abandoned the European seedlings (grown for me by a friend and sent to me every winter) to rely only upon such seedlings as will stand our climate, one in a hundred, and these are all from pears, apples and peaches grown in the United States.

Successful Cultivation of the Grape.

The Ohio Valley Cultivator says:

"Probably the most successful cultivator of the grape in the vicinity of Cincinnati is John E. Mottier. Last year his crop of wine was over five thousand gallons, and this year—when the rot in some vineyards was so bad as to produce almost a total failure—his crop was nearly four thousand gallons. He has about ten acres in grapes.

"Mr. Mottier attributes his almost uniform success in grape culture to the fact that he prunes different from most others. In selecting in the spring the bearing wood for the coming crop, and which is always the well-matured canes of the previous year's growth, he does not cut them off within 2½ or 3 feet of their base, as do many; but he cuts them off 4½ and 5 feet long. He then places the lower part perpendicularly against the stake to the height of 18 inches or so, then bends the remaining portion of the cane in a horizontal position, so as to extend to a neighboring stake three feet distant.

In summer pruning he never breaks off the ends of such new vines as he permits to grow—a practice almost universal with vineyard men. He contends that the result of shortening in, is that a portion of the grapes never ripen on account of the leaves falling off in consequence of the premature ripening of the wood. When the leaves fall off, the grapes do not ripen or improve any more.

"Mr. Mottier uniformly gives good cultivation to his vineyards. He plows or digs over the soil in the fall whenever it is possible for him to do so."

An Inquiry about Artesian Wells.

Mr. C. M. Bowen, of Lima, Washtenaw county, writes: "We wish to inquire and learn where we can find a man who is engaged in boring artesian wells, and also what would be the expense per foot of boring. We would also like to know who could give us any advice as to what chance there would be to obtain water in this locality by boring."

We do not know at present where parties can be found who are engaged in the business of boring artesian wells and have the apparatus. Wells of this description have been bored for very successfully in Jackson county, whilst in Calhoun an attempt to procure water by boring has not met with any success in the vicinity of Marshall. For information on this point resort should be had to professor Winchell, the State geologist, whose knowledge of the strata through which boring would have to be made to the water bearing level, if not precise to the exact number of feet, would indicate at least in general terms the probable depth at which water would be procured, and consequently the expense of procuring water by this means.

A Wisconsin paper, after describing a farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds:—"The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial—divine; also two wagons to sell, and a yoke of steers."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE TRIBUNE, New York.....Prospectus for 1861.
EMERY & Co., Chicago.....Rejected Illinois Banks.

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R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

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November 1, 1860. R. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor.

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EDITED BY R. F. JOHNSTONE.

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Address, R. F. JOHNSTONE,
Publisher,
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Editorial Miscellany

We publish the proceedings of the
Executive Committee of the State Agricul-
tural Society this week. It will be seen that
the Society has offered some fine premiums
to encourage the show of good breeding
stock at the next exhibition. We shall pub-
lish the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer,
and Finance Committee next week.

We regret to have to state that War-
field, the splendid two-year-old thoroughbred,
brought into this State from Kentucky, by
A. C. Fisk of Coldwater, died a few weeks
ago from the effects of a cold caught at the
late State Fair. Warfield was a colt by Im-
ported Sovereign, and gave great promise of
being a most useful horse. We learn that
there is a prospect that he has left a number
of colts in Branch county.

When at Ypsilanti last Saturday, we
heard much relative to a very fine yearling
colt by Stone Plover, owned by O. Yoast,
Esq., of that city. Though not at all in any
thing but good growing order, when put on
the scales on Friday last, he weighed eleven
hundred and thirty pounds, and stands nearly
sixteen hands, with a very blood and high
bred appearance. We have, within the past
three or four weeks, heard good accounts of
a number of the colts by Stone Plover. It
will be perceived by a communication which
we publish in another column, that his owner

makes an offer of considerable interest to the
breeders in this and other States, and which
we hope to have responded to by those who
feel interested. The offer is one that will
tend to promote the interest of the next an-
nual exhibition in an eminent degree, and
shows the confidence that the owner has in
his very magnificent horse.

The Currency and Prices.

If we may credit the practice that mostly
prevails here in the city, western currency is
rather easier and more generally used than it
was some time ago. Merchants and retailers
generally try to save the discount or rate of
exchange on it, which is about 10 per cent.
But they generally prefer to take it rather than
lose a good customer. Western, therefore,
may be considered as being used by a sort of
common consent, as it is the best that is to be
had. The brokers, of course, either do not
buy it, or will only give ten per cent. less than
its face. But as the laborers and mechanics
don't have much business with this class, the
passage of such a currency is managed be-
tween themselves and the retail dealers.

The Bank Commissioners of Illinois have
extended the time for the banks that have
been called upon to increase their securities.
This action is felt to be quite a relief, both to
the stock market and also to the banks, and
in consequence it is now thought this time
will carry them over until the resumption of
business in the spring, when shipments will
supply exchange.

We note that rather better prices for beef
cattle are prevailing in the New York mar-
ket, and that the general feeling in grain is
better, and holders are more confident that
the bottom has been touched.

Good Paying Live Stock.

On Thursday we noted that the butcher,
Geo. L. Clark, was preparing for the holidays
by an exhibition of splendid beef and mutton
on foot, dressed out in all the adornments of
ribbons and cockades on their horns and tails.
The cattle were a pair of brown oxen raised
by Harry Fairman, of Canton, Michigan, were
in high condition, and had been purchased at
a good price as will be seen by reference to
our market report. Accompanying the cat-
tle were a flock of about a dozen Southdown
sheep of the Whitfield stock, raised and fat-
ted by Mr. Denton, of Orchard Lake. These
sheep were estimated to weigh each 100
pounds dressed. Their actual weights we will
probably be able to give next week when
they are slaughtered. These sheep sold for
\$11 per head, and are three and four year olds.

Literary Notes.

Cassell's Publications.—The first volume of Cas-
sell's Illustrated Bible, is complete, and contains
the portion of the old Testament to the end of the first
book of Samuel. The text is in clear and large
type, and the illustrations are very instructive.
The notes are taken from the best commentaries,
and of themselves are very valuable.

The Illustrated Natural History is a most valua-
ble work, highly and profusely illustrated with
the most beautiful wood engravings, and with plates,
which give a very clear idea of the animals de-
scribed. The text is not confined to dry details
connected solely with science, but on the contrary
is illustrated with anecdotes taken from recitals
of the most distinguished travelers, or from the
narratives of persons who have observed the habit
and nature of many varieties of the animal king-
dom. No youth can do better with his fifteen
cents than in securing a copy of this magnificent
work.

The Illustrated History of England is the most
entertaining recital of the progress of that great
empire, which we have seen. William Howitt,
the distinguished writer, is the author of the narrative,
and he has made it a work of real value, as suited
to the popular taste, by the clear narrative which
he has given of the events of each reign and the
character of the public men. The portraits, plans
of towns, buildings, armor and articles of every
day use are most elegantly depicted by fine en-
gravings, the drawings for which are in many
cases taken from the most authentic paintings and
documents. We have taken the time to read sev-
eral of the numbers, and found the charm of the
narration far superior to that of a first rate roman-
ce.

The January number of Frank Leslie's Maga-
zine has reached us. It contains a very fine en-
graving of the "Ecce Homo" of the famous Span-
ish painter, Murillo, and has also a large number
of illustrations. Its fashion plates and work pat-
terns are almost requisite without which we hard-
ly know how they would get along.

Harper's Weekly is a very superior journal, and
its illustrations are got up with a good deal of
care. Amongst its imaginative designs we note
some that are highly emblematical of the seces-
sion and disunion policy. It will be seen by re-
ference to our advertisement, that we offer to sup-
ply it to subscribers of the FARMER at a lower
rate than it can be obtained otherwise.

Harper's Monthly Magazine, commenced a new
volume with the December number. Its leading
illustrated article is one by J. Ross Brown, show-
ing all the peculiarities of the mining district of
Washoe. The Quotian aqueduct is also well de-
scribed literally and pictorially. The Cockroach
and Bedbug families are treated also
pictorially, and the paper accompanying is highly
valuable. The volume for 1861 is to contain serial

works by Thackeray and by the authors of the
"Mill on the Floss," as well as contributions from
other writers of the highest reputation. It will
be seen we offer it in connection with the FARMER
on very reasonable terms.

POLITICAL.

South Carolina Seceded!

On the 19th instant, the convention which has
met at Charleston, South Carolina, passed the fol-
lowing ordinance:

We, the people of the State of South Carolina
in convention assembled, do declare and ordain
that the ordinance adopted by us, in the conven-
tion of the 23d of May, 1773, whereby the Consti-
tution of the United States was ratified, and all
acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of
the State ratifying amendments to said Constitu-
tion, are hereby repealed, and the union now sub-
sisting between South Carolina and other States,
under the name of the United States of America,
is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance was passed unanimously by 169
members, at a quarter past 1 o'clock. The news
spread rapidly, and a crowd collected which did
some immense cheering.

The Resignation of General Cass.

The most marked political event of the week is
the resignation by the distinguished citizen of
Michigan, of his position in the Cabinet. No
event could more emphatically mark the complete
inability of the President to perform with firm-
ness the duties incident to his position in the
present crisis of public events. There is but one
voice on this subject; and the resignation of Gen.
Cass is only considered a more decided indication
of disposition on the part of the President to
tamper with traitors than was believed to be pos-
sible. The question on which General Cass re-
signed, is understood to have been that which
involved the policy of sending reinforcements to
the scanty garrisons at Fort Moultrie and the sev-
eral other forts that defend Charleston harbor
from invasion. The propriety of sending rein-
forcements was strongly urged, but the President
declined to accede to the request of the officer in
command, in opposition to the opinions of a por-
tion of his Cabinet, and particularly of General
Cass. The Secretary of State, understanding how
the matter stood, of course, felt that should the
forts be attacked, and the brave little band of of-
ficers and soldiers slaughtered while standing to
their posts, he would be responsible for their murder
if he remained in office; and therefore he has
sent in his resignation. It will thus be seen, that
while the President has been all the time endeavor-
ing to create the feeling throughout the country
that his Cabinet was not to be broken up during
his administration, his want of firmness has de-
prived it of one of his most faithful friends and
supporters. Already the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, after reducing the administration to bank-
ruptcy, and the treasury to a beggarly account of
empty coffers, has left the President to supply his
place. The Secretary of State, finding that the
honor of the nation and the protection of the flag
of the country were to be tampered with, has
given up his post rather than see this last indigni-
ty perpetrated in his name. With wealth and
honor thus fled, the country look at the Cabinet
aghast.

The Secession Movement.

In South Carolina, where this movement is more
active than in any other State, the convention
called by the State authorities, met on the 17th at
Columbia, but adjourned on the day after to meet
at Charleston. This movement was rendered ne-
cessary by the prevalence of the small pox at the
seat of government.

The convention and the Legislature therefore
removed and are holding their sessions. The pro-
ceedings up to the present time have been merely
such as were necessary to perfect the organiza-
tion.

The speeches and sentiments reported, are mostly
to be regarded as passionate explosions of feel-
ing, rather than the utterance of reflection or calm
deliberate conviction. The telegraph is much used
to spread disaffection and bad feeling, and we
note that the subject was called up in the United
States Senate on the occasion of Senators Sill and
Gwin being charged with having had angry
discussions with the president, which both denied,
whilst the agent of the associated press denies
that he ever transmitted such dispatches.

Commissioners from Alabama, Georgia and
Mississippi are in attendance at Charleston, on the
secession convention.

Much feeling is prevalent relative to the condi-
tion of the ports outside of Charleston, owing to
the policy of the president, but much confidence
is felt in the ability and good judgment of the
officer in charge.

The Georgia Legislature which is in session
seems to be about equally divided, there being a
strong conservative influence existing.

At Washington, whilst the secession feeling is
prevalent amongst the members from the seces-
sion States, and their immediate followers, the con-
servative feeling is very strong, and would be much
stronger and more manifest, were the White House
occupied by a citizen who possessed the firmness
requisite for the occasion.

Congress.

The chief event of the week, is a calm, well
considered speech by Senator Wade of Ohio, in
which he is said to represent better than any one
who has spoken the sentiments of the republicans
of the north west.

He was followed by Senator Johnson of Tene-
see who spoke firmly against secession and with
much force.

Senator Lane, the late candidate for vice pre-
sident, also made a speech remarkably temperate,
and exhibiting fully of what material he was made,
and that he was unsound in every element that
renders a man either a statesman or a patriot.

The House of Representatives have forwarded
business with considerable alacrity, several appro-
priation and deficiency bills have already been
matured, and the Pacific Railroad bill has been
placed in a fair position to be pushed through.

Several resolutions have been passed declaratory
of a disposition to conciliate and tending to show
that there is no disposition on the part of mem-

bers from the north or middle States to override
the constitution.

The crisis committee, as the committee of thirty-
three is named, and of which Mr. Corwin is
chairman, sit with closed doors, and so far as is
known have not yet arrived at any definite con-
clusion. The fact is that the constitution as it now
stands, is so complete that it is difficult to make
any amendment to it, without perpetrating a great
wrong, or making a bad blunder. That is the
main difficulty.

Summary.

Secretary Thompson has gone to North Caro-
lina. Next week the Kansas bill is to be pushed
forward to a vote, with a design of getting the
subject before the Senate.

Senator Wilson has written and published a
pamphlet in reply to Caleb Cushing's speech at
Newburyport—which is considered a bid for Judge
Taney's place. Mr. Wilson takes up the record of
Mr. Cushing's career whilst a member of the whig
party, and shows that he was then almost an ultra
abolitionist in sentiment.

The conservative sentiment arising from re-
flection, or the sober second thought is gaining
each day, at Washington and the South, and
thoughtful men are beginning to see the immense
difficulties that surround secession, as well as be-
coming impressed with the fact that peaceable
secession is simply an impossibility, that belongs
to Utopia rather than to these United States.

The military companies of Washington have
held a meeting and resolved to stand by the
Union.

The Committee of Thirty-three which has
been appointed to devise conciliatory measures,
has decided to set with closed doors for the future.
This is right. When any thing of importance is
done, it will be made known. Every conversation
that may take place between the members is mag-
nified to such a degree by the manipulations of
reporters, that the country would be kept in a
state of effervescence all the time, did they have
their way.

There seems to be a little liveliness infused
into the Washington quidnuncs by the order that
has been issued to the sloop of war Brooklyn to
get ready to proceed to Charleston to aid in the
defense of the government forts at that place.—
That sounds better.

An immense Union meeting was held in Phil-
adelphia last week.

A meeting of the prominent democratic mer-
chants and politicians of New York was held also
last week. Ex-president Martin Van Buren, Wash-
ington Hunt, Augustus Schell, Fernando Wood,
and others, were present. Daniel S. Dickinson
addressed the meeting. John McKean also spoke.
All of these men seemed to have lost all faith in
the Union, and the latter speaker declared the
States already separated.

Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, and lately
representative of the government at St. Peters-
burgh, was elected Governor of the State on the
18th instant, by the Legislature.

The discussions of secession in the English
and French journals indicate that no sympathy is
felt in those countries for the southern view of the
political difficulties of the times.

The Evening Post estimates that it will cost
South Carolina \$337,000 per month to sustain
three regiments of 1,000 men each, on a war foot-
ing, or about four millions per year. A very pret-
ty tax of about \$14 per head on every white man,
woman and child in the State.

Caleb Cushing has been publishing and deliv-
ering an address, by instalments, to the people of
Newburyport, Mass. It is considered a bid for
Judge Taney's place in the Supreme Court. The
Boston Transcript says, for cool audacity of mis-
representation it is unsurpassed by any speech
that even Caleb Cushing ever made.

Wigfall, who misrepresents Texas in the U. S.
Senate, boasts that before he left home he armed
all his negroes, and told them to shoot all strange
white men who might intrude on his plantation.
If, in a sober interval, he told the truth, we advise
him not to return home incautiously, for he is the
strangest white man his negroes will be likely to
encounter.—Louisville Journal.

George Washington's "forte," according to
Artemus Ward, was "not to hev any public man
of the present day resemble him to eny alarmin'
extent." Prentice seems to think that there are a
few men like Iverson, Yancey, Wise and Wigfall
that have got the same peculiarity.

The republican politicians of New York are
about as changeable in color as a chameleon.—
Six months ago Horace Greeley was a black-
hearted traitor who was selfish, ambitious, re-
vengeful and unreliable; no name was too bad for
him. Now Thurlow Weed who has simply sug-
gested propositions looking to giving confidence
and courage to the conservative and Union senti-
ment in the Southern States, is the object of
misrepresentation, and a new paper at Albany is
to be got up, ostensibly to represent the party
more faithfully than Thurlow Weed, but in reality
to give Thomas B. Carroll and some others a good
hold on the seat of the United States Treasury.—
Mr. Carroll, who is the projector of the enterprise,
is about as faithful a leech as the best Dublin
brand any surgeon could desire.

Several good judges have come to the con-
clusion, since reading the thanksgiving proclama-
tion of the Mayor of New York, that the head
of the city administration is not only Wood, but that
it is a blockhead.

The Louisville Journal hopes "If South Caro-
lina does secede, recede, draw back, back down,
back out from the Union, she will have the grace
to display a huge crawfish on her coat of arms."

The President is considered past praying for,
since the Episcopal clergy of Charleston omitted
the usual prayer for him in the service of that
church.

The Mayor of Mobile has been obliged to
issue a proclamation against vigilance committees
which are self-constituted and without authority
except that of the mob.

The Mississippi Legislature has appointed
commissioners to visit all the Southern States.

The English press, and especially the London
Times, continues to discuss the position of the
Southern States, and invariably takes ground

against all who advocate, or apologize for the se-
cessionists. It makes the following remarks on
South Carolina:

"If she is bent upon trying the chances of war,
she will of course be immediately beaten out of
the field. She has neither men nor money enough
for war. Her white population is always declin-
ing relatively to the black. Even with allies, she
could not fight for a day without complete dis-
comfiture and humiliation. If she is allowed to
secede without opposition, how can she subsist?
Poor in resources, helpless against enemies, at
the mercy of her own slaves, with a small aris-
tocracy in debt, and the rest of her white popu-
lation ignorant and degraded beyond precedent;
with no money to buy a vessel or coal a steamer,
her lands wearing out, and no manufactures—what
can she do to live? * * * * *
She is in every way a gainer by the Union, and, in
fact, could not exist without it. As everybody
knows this who knows anything about her, the
more quietly she acquiesces in her turn of politi-
cal defeat, the better she will preserve her dignity.
In speaking of one, we have been speaking of all
the slave States."

The pressure of short crops is likely to be se-
verely felt in Alabama. A correspondent writing
to the Mobile Register says.

"You Mobilians have but a faint idea of the
merry that will be likely to exist in the country
the coming year. I can assure you, from my own
observation, that in less than two months from this
time eight families out of ten will actually be out
of corn, and a great part of them will not have
the money to buy it with. And as your merchants
will not fill orders unless the cash accompanies
such orders, where is it to come from?"

The Richmond Enquirer utters the plan of ex-
Governor Wise, who proposes that Virginia and
Maryland unite to prevent the government from
passing into the hands of the Republicans. He
argues that it would be great folly for these two
States to permit the army, navy and treasury to
pass into the hands of those who would use them
to subjugate the States. He wishes commissioners
appointed to provide for the seizure of Washing-
ington City, Forts McHenry, Washington and Old
Point, as well as Harper's Ferry and Gosport navy
yard. The ex-Governor is bound for plunder,
treason, stratagem and spoils, as well as the end
of a rope.

Eli Thayer's settlement in Virginia, called
Ceredo, voted for President as follows: Bell 55,
Douglas 23, Breckinridge 17, Lincoln 10. Five to
one against disunion.

Foreign Events.

The Empress Eugenie paid a visit to
Manchester where she was handsomely re-
ceived.

The British Empire Insurance Company
had lost \$50,000 by the false entries made by
a clerk.

The Bank of England has reduced its
rate of discount from six to five per cent.

A change in the French Ministry is ru-
mored. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne is
to take the place of M. Thouvenel the Minis-
ter of Foreign Affairs.

The garrison of Gaeta had made a sortie,
in order to capture the strategical posi-
tions in the suburbs, but were repulsed with
great loss. Typhus fever prevailed in the
garrison, which was too crowded, numbering
18,000. The Piedmontese numbered 15,000.

The Provinces of the Abruzzi are kept
in a state of insurrection by the emissaries
of the Pope and the priests. Measures have
been taken by Victor Emmanuel's government
to quiet the inhabitants.

The Pope is said to lean towards the ac-
ceptance of the pension which Victor Em-
manuel offers him for the support of him-
self and his cardinals, and thus he gets rid
of all temporal cares of government.

Cavour's reply to the recent Prussian
dispatch, in which Sardinian policy was cen-
sured, is published. Cavour insists that the
question of the Umbrian marchess and the
Two Sicilies is purely Italian, in no way
affecting the rights of other powers. He
points out that Sardinia is the only conserva-
tive power in Italy capable of overpowering
the really revolutionary spirit, but warmly ap-
peals for European sympathy instead of re-
buke.

A deputation, which includes two mem-
bers of Parliament, has been appointed to
convey a communication for Garibaldi to visit
England.

The Count of Syracuse, a liberal minded
uncle of the late King of Naples, died on the
4th, of apoplexy.

The general counsel for the organization of
Naples, met and were giving general satisfac-
tion by the measures they proposed.

Fears were entertained of a general rising
in Little Wallachia. Twenty of the princi-
pal merchants at Trajona had been killed by
the militia during a disturbance.

The improvement and activity in American
railway securities continued on the 5th. Illi-
nois Central and Erie being especially in de-
mand.

The Empress Eugenie paid a brief visit to
Queon Victoria, at Windsor Castle, on the
4th. The visit only lasted two hours.

The supplementary tariff Convention be-
tween France and England had been pub-
lished. It regulates the duties on textile fab-
rics.

The Emperor Napoleon has given perm is

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

UNDER A CLOUD.

BY EUSTIC NELL.

I am sitting under a cloud,
Stitching mournfully, making a shroud;
The shroud of hopes and joys long past,
The shroud of a love, the first and the last!
Sadly the shadows come and go,
Waving wearily to and fro,
Slowly they're creeping over the sun,
Thickening and deepening, one by one!
Shivering and rustling, the red leaves fall,
Moans the wind through the broken wall,
Through the gloomily tasseled pine,
Through the leafless and shattered vine,
On through the leafless, fruitless trees,
Over the summer haunts of bees,
Till it dies away, like an angry child,
Spent with shrieks and wallings wild.
Now the drizzling autumn rain
Looks like tears on my window pane.
Mocking Fancy, wandering on
Calleth the ghosts of hours long gone,
For each, she bids me make a shroud,
While I am sitting under a cloud!

When will the sky wear a brighter hue;
Will it ever again be glad and blue?
Will the sun ever rise as it rose of old,
Will it set again in crimson and gold?
Will the dew drops glitter beneath the moon,
Will it ever again be leafy June?

Father of infinite love, draw nigh,
List to my spirit's desolate cry!
Behold how the briny tears do start,
How throbs and quivers my aching heart,
Pity my wanderings, weak and wild,
Pity thine erring, sorrowing child,
I, that trusted, my trust have lost;
I, that boasted, have naught to boast.
I have made idols, and found them clay,
How could I have trusted in such as they;
Fond and foolish, my heart believed,
Weakly and blindly—self deceived,
Well did I know the oft told tale,
"All that is earthly, must surely fail,"
Well did I know, that "dust to dust,"
Was spoken of flesh, and fleshly trust;
I knew it then, but I feel it now;
That truth is graven on cheek and brow!
Yet shall the heart be vexed from now;
Bury dead Hope without coffin or pall,
I will smile, and call a robe the shroud
Which I am making—under a cloud!

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING.

It will be seen by to-day's paper that there is another hand in the matrimonial pie that has been so long on the table between Dorothy and Benedict. Friend Robertson has thrown in a few chemicals to see how they will work among metaphysics, instincts, spiritual complements and common sense. Dorothy's young friend will have to add Brand's Scientific Dictionary to Webster's Unabridged now, and perhaps one or two late editions on chemistry, and a pair of spectacles, if she perseveres to a full understanding of the combinations here presented.

Horse thieves do not often come in the way of being noticed in this department, but those whose doings are described in the *Albion Mirror* of last week, having broken into the limits of some of our pleasant summer remembrances, cannot be allowed to pass without remark. It seems that after making unsuccessful descents upon several stables in the town of Parma, Jackson county, they came down upon that of Mr. M. L. Ray, of Concord, and succeeded in taking off a "valuable pair of horses, with harness, carriage and buffalo robes." These same horses, (Kitty and Jane, we believe their names were) in connection with the harness and the handsome carriage, did good service for the FARMER last summer in hunting up delinquents through Concord and the towns round about. Shall we ever forget that bright, warm August day when all the country was glowing in the perfection of its summer splendor, and those great animals, almost like elephants for size and strength, yielded a patient loving obedience to the gentle hands that guided them over the beautiful, garden-like plains of Concord, and up and down the stony and rain gullied hills and hollows of Pulaski? Hither and thither turned their quick eyes and their pointed ears to catch the slightest motion of the reins or sound of voice that might indicate the wishes of the loving mistress whose will it seemed their pleasure to serve. They were great pets in a double sense of the word, having been brought up by the family, and now more than ever cherished for the sake of one who had once been their mistress, but is no more. If it is these the thieves have secured they have a prize worth taking. Large, handsome in shape, though somewhat heavy, very dark in color, what we would call a black bay, though we don't know whether that word is in the horseman's vocabulary or not, powerful, spirited and active, though perfectly docile and manageable by the gentlest hand, it was worth the risk to get such a team, to say nothing of the new and beautiful covered carriage, which it seems has gone with them.—We trust however that the reward offered by

Mr. Ray will bring the thieves to justice, and the horses and carriage back to their lawful owner.

Miscellaneous Items.

BY MRS. M. P. A. CHORIER.

One of Our Pictures.

It is the daguerreotype of an old brown house; perhaps you have seen its counterpart a dozen times. It stood a rod or so back from the road, with its side toward the highway. There was little beauty in the architectural design, and a stranger might have passed it with hardly a remark; but there was a charm for us there! We have a pleasant place in our memory for the old brown house. That large old kitchen, with its spacious fire-place, where they boiled down maple-sugar in the spring, and strung apples in the fall to dry! That stiff, square room with its nice spare bed! That long side room where the loom was—the large, unfinished chamber!

There was one we loved there then—our father's mother; but she isn't there now; she went "West" long ago, and a little while since they laid her away there, to slumber till the resurrection.

There was a frolicsome boy there then, but he has grown to be a sober man, and only a few months ago he brought his young wife to see us. He doesn't live in the old brown house any more!

The house itself is gone too, we believe. We shall never eat warm sugar or juicy apples there again! We shall never go to see our grandmother in the old-fashioned home again—shall never hear her sing there as she used to do.

Only the remembrance remains to us!

Too Poor to Marry.

Yes you are, if you fancy you can only be happy with that bundle of silks and laces. There is not one young man in a hundred who can afford so costly a luxury. But if you want a woman, and can love her as you ought to love a woman, there's my cousin Bessie, in the country, who is keeping a warm, true heart "for somebody." She believes in getting married, so she says, and so would you, despite your meagre income, if you should see her at her home and work, carrying sunshine into the very drudgery of household labor, and dignifying it with all the nobleness that duty and affection throw around unpleasant toil. You would believe in it, if you should see the golden cheese and butter that she makes; you would believe in it, if you should but enjoy the luxury of the drifted snows of her regular Monday's wash. Much more would you believe in it, if you should see how kindly she attends to the wants of that invalid sister, how tenderly she nurses that sick father, how bravely she bears up under all the trials that are weighing down her young and ardent spirit. And should you chance to hear her pleasant converse, and learn that amid all her daily duties she has still found time to cultivate the mind—well, we will only guess what might possibly be the consequence.

Too poor to marry! Young man, you are altogether too poor not to marry such a girl as Cousin Bessie. She would be a fortune in herself; and if she could not make so grand a display at an evening entertainment as your city flirt, who has learned enough of music to give rhythm and melody, and murder melody, and enough of painting to make Raphael's least disciple nervous, she could be a good, true wife where most men want a wife; in his home and heart.

A Word or Two.

Mother, have you ever thought: Should I now be taken from my child, what impression of my character would be left upon his mind? Would he remember me as a tender, thoughtful, prayerful parent, one who made his young life a happy one, one who taught him beautiful things, and led him to love God and everything that is good; one who taught him to hate wrong, and aspire after every thing noble? Would the memory of his mother be a charm to preserve him from the evils of the world? Would the hope of meeting her again, urge him on in the way of virtue when his feet were faint and faltering?

Carry these questions with you, ye who guide the child-life, and live by their suggestions.

So Poor.

She has a grand house, fine furniture and clothing, splendid equipage, obsequious servants, plenty of money—but she is so poor! She rises at dawn, but she doesn't leave any little plump cheek pressing down the pillow that she longs to kiss but dares not, for fear of waking the blessed sleeper; the morning passes by, but no little feet come trotting down the stairs, no baby arms are thrown around her neck, there are no soft little lips to kiss her. There are no little porringers of

bread and milk warming on the hearth for some little boys and girls that will want their breakfast by and by; she hasn't any little pinafores to tie, no pretty little red stockings to grow from her flashing needles. She hasn't any body to cry after her when she leaves the room, or to jump into her arms when she returns—she is so poor!

She hasn't any curious, eager little minds to pour the treasures of her knowledge into, or to develop into great and noble ones. She hasn't any pure little hearts to lead her own heart up to God! O, she is a poor woman—childless! As one of my little prattlers asked of one thus destitute of household treasures, "What has she got?"

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Marriage Question.

MRS. FARMER:—After reading Benedict's letter on marriage, the sentiments appeared so unfounded in nature—that, with your permission, it seemed a duty to make notes on them. Dorothy Jones (pity she uses a fictitious name—every fiction is more or less a lie) has replied conclusively, to his vague statements, yet not exhausted the subject.

Benedict's theory of marriage is "every soul in the universe has its counterpart or complement and that the union of these is the true marriage"—this seems to mean that for every person born, but one of the opposite sex is born to whom he or she can be married happily. Now there are 100,000,000 (a thousand million) of people in the world, and one-fiftieth of these or 20,000,000 (twenty million) are capable of marrying at any point of time—to be sure of happiness on Mr. Benedict's theory, any person about to choose a partner, must get intimate with ten millions of the opposite sex to have even a chance of finding that "complement" union with whom is "true marriage." Where is the "complement" who can be happy with the gambler, the drunkard, the tyrant, the slave!

Benedict says "God is love and wisdom in dual unity," perhaps he is; but is he any the less love, wisdom, power, spirit, matter, time, space, light, truth, mercy, justice, goodness, in duodecimal unity. Yet these notions do not tend to give us any foundation for arriving at married happiness. We read of this dualism as applied to the soul of man and to nature at least twenty five years ago, and think it has no more foundation in fact than trialism or decemalism. Iron is simply unity—oxide of iron, O Fe, binary or dual, binioxide of iron, O O Fe, ternary or triple, muriate of iron H S I O Fe, quaternary, carbonate of iron O O C O Fe quinary; and so on through all the minerals, till we come to ferrocyanate of potassa composed of two carbon, one nitrogen, one iron, two hydrogen, and four carbon, two nitrogen, two oxygen, two potassium—fourteen volumes in all.

Again, the human brain is not two halves, but in three pieces—a cerebellum and a divided cerebrum, and so separated by inelastic membranes, evidently on purpose to prevent liability to injury from sudden motion, as would happen often were the soft brain in one mass in one hard cavity—there are two eyes, two ears, two nostrils, two corners to one mouth, to establish symmetry, &c. There is one tongue, windpipe, intestine, liver, spleen, pancreas, great artery (aorta), great vein, spine, and one heart with four cavities, two hands and ten fingers. When we examine the beasts we shall find greater variety, and even symmetry in some cases is dispensed with, as the sole, the turbot, the fluke, which have the eyes generally on the left side; the flounder and the halibut, which have the eyes on the right side.

Plants certainly have two sexes, but the stamens and pistils vary from one in the plants glasswort and mares tail, to fifty and over in poppies, roses, crowfoots, &c.

Happiness is our purpose of life; it is what all mankind propose to themselves in all their actions. The most wicked deeds spring from hatred, lust, ambition or passion, have a measurable purpose of enjoyment in prospect that leads to their perpetration.—The most beneficent actions inspired by benevolence, love and friendship, afford a measure of happiness to the mind of the doer. Happiness is thus found in close alliance with self.

Marriage is one of the steps we take to render us happy, and this is the purpose in every instance; no one marries on purpose to be miserable.

On what then does conjugal happiness depend? It depends like all other happiness, in bringing our minds to our condition in life, and in prudent management. Great genius, or intellectual powers do not secure happiness, because they are apt to soar aloft and may be wanting in prudence; instance

Burns, Byron, Poe and others. Riches do not secure happiness, because soul and gold have nothing in common. Gold provides a fine bed to sleep or rest on, but if the man is sick can gold allay his fever? If the soul of man or woman is not soundly, symmetrically balanced they cannot be happy, married or single. It is as when one side of the face is paralyzed the mouth is drawn too much to the opposite side.

Still a person may be crazy on some points, without impairing his usefulness or happiness. He may believe that the moon is made of green cheese, that the earth is flat, that he is a great poet, saint, politician, philosopher, or one who understands mysteries, like Benedict and me, yet be a superior family man and good member of society. On the other side if a person is cross, envious, passionate, lecherous, covetous of respect, applause or gold, he will be unhappy at home and abroad however successful in gratifying his predominate impulse.

Fame is not happiness. Macaulay perhaps, wrote as many letters as Needleman the tailor took stitches in his life. Macaulay is famous because his manuscripts were set in type and spread over the world; but this could do him no good if in debt, sick or discontented. Needleman made single garments at a time for single individuals, but if he were prudent and contented he might be happier than Macaulay. Fame is a more accident attached to the occupation of literature, science and ambition, which can no more make us happy than the aurora borealis can warm us. Happiness is an internal joy arising from good deeds benevolence and duties accomplished and within the reach of all. If Needleman could send his new made garments to a cloth house, and could get the workers to fashion 200,000 garments after his cut, cloth, and color, if they suited the world, if they would last with good usage 1000 years, and could be bought for four dollars, in such premises Needleman would be as famous as Macaulay; yet not happier than as Needleman the village tailor.

Greatness is not happiness, the mighty monarch of the significant kingdom of Bombasta on which the poor sun never sets, (may God have mercy on us) who graciously condescends to nod, smile, dance, talk, eat, drink, sleep and show itself in care of armed slaves, to an admiring mob. This monarch may if its own temper, its consort, its children, its attendants concur, be more or less happy than Rosewell the cobbler, the renter of a shop twelve by twenty feet on which the same sun never shines, who has no slaves of any kind and whom nobody sees; but the monarch is not happier for its greatness, nor the cobbler unhappier for his littleness.

These are trite sentiments, repeated from generation to generation and always requiring repetition, for noise in the ears and vanities in the eyes are the baits at which souls nibble as fish at the hook. The hired girl is sick for such a shawl, her mistress for such a dress, a mansion or equipage and the whole world is filled with people who cannot enjoy what good they have, because the phantom of what they lack occupies their soul. The first element of happiness is a sound body; the second good temper; the third freedom enough, and not too much; the fourth, so much of the salt of piety as will keep a person from corruption. A good knife must be of good steel, good temper, have good work, and be kept clean.

No theory is of any use unless it leads us to clear views of things and practical rules of conduct. Mine is, that any man and any woman (not idiot or otherwise repulsive) may live in comfort and happiness together, if they have been in their early years brought under conscientious discipline and taught self-control; that is, if they are properly educated to bear their part in the world and have proper views of the philosophy of life. From this theory we infer that if parents instill right thoughts, ideas and sentiments into their boys and girls, and at the same time enforce obedience and decency in their conduct, engraving on their hearts above all other maxims, "in all things do unto others as ye would have them do to you," that is, treat others as you like to be treated, then if these children when grown up, choose mates from other families similarly trained, they will be sure of conjugal felicity. It is also necessary for parents to teach that moderation of soul so concisely expressed in Agur's prayer, "Give me neither poverty nor riches, lest I be poor and steal or be rich and forget God."

These things cannot be learned at seminaries or boarding schools where the outside is polished but the heart is untouched. Let parents ask themselves whether they have done their duty as honest and patriotic citizens or as faithful Christians, when they allow

their children to grow up with passions akin to those of wild beasts, untamed and uncontrolled. The natural disposition of children is very various, and on its goodness or badness it follows that the child is easy or difficult to train properly. But when we know that lions, hyenas, and zebras are trained to do what is proper for them, whatever their natural disposition, it is certainly possible to subdue the most obstinate child to virtue.

We infer again that a prudent man may live happy with a woman of very ordinary capacity, that a very prudent woman may live happily with any man, who is free from monstrous failings, that where neither is a criminal, tobaccoist, or liquorist, if they cannot live happily with the person to whom they are mated, the chances are that they would not be happy with any other person in the world, though they had time and opportunity to try successively every one of the 10,000,000 of the other sex who are now their own age. The evil is in themselves.

Admitting this to be true it proves the absurdity of the free love spiritualism at once.

Differences of opinion on speculative points of religion, politics metaphysics, ought never to interfere with conjugal or social harmony. Rather should the discussion of different opinions make the time pass agreeably to married people. Dean Swift proposed to settle opposing systems of philosophy, by cutting the upper half of the brain from the advocates of one system and replacing them with the upper half of the brain of their opponents. So it might be recommended that presbyterians intermarry with Roman Catholics, baptists with infidels, methodists with quakers, Tories with republicans, &c; at least rich couples whose great enemy is monotony and ennui, might try it. Perhaps it is intended that there should be some mental sparing and boxing among the married, to make the drama interesting; the best victuals are insipid without salt, pepper, and sugar.

Entirely agreeing with Dorothy, that when married people live unhappily, they generally deserve to be so,

I am yours truly,
Ray, Mich., Dec. 1860. D. ROBERTSON.

Books for the Holidays.

Now that the holidays are close at hand, and parents and teachers will be looking around for good and pleasant gifts for the little ones, we are happy to be able to tell them that Messrs. Putnam, Smith & Co., of Detroit have a large assortment of some of the prettiest and best gift books to be found.—What can give more pure and lasting pleasure to the young mind than a good book?—And there are so many delightful things so pleasantly written and so beautifully printed now-a-days, that every taste and fancy may be suited, and every virtue cultivated and encouraged by such examples as these works place it in the power of parents to put into their children's hands.

J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, are now publishing a series of very interesting works for children, and they are good for large children as well as small ones. They are stories of the early lives of some of our most distinguished men, written in a pleasant, attractive style weaving together the prominent incidents of their youth, with the disadvantages under which they labored, and showing how perseverance and real worth will win their way in the world, in spite of low beginnings, and the drawbacks of opposition and poverty.

One of these pretty volumes is entitled THE PRINTER BOY. Of course everybody knows at once who that is. The volume is illustrated with several cuts of a very expressive character, beginning with the purchase of the famous Whistle from which transaction the Printer Boy drew a moral that served him a good purpose through a long and useful life.

Another volume equally pretty and entertaining is called The Bobbin Boy; or how Nat. got his learning. This is the early life of the present Governor of Massachusetts, and is a book that should be in the hands of all the little boys in the country. It is full of pleasant stories and anecdotes of the boyhood and school times of men who are now most of them living and honored members of community. The author of these two volumes, the Rev. W. M. Thayer, of Boston promises soon to give another of the series, entitled The Farmer Boy; or how Washington came to be President.

The publishers of the above have also sent us the Illustrated Life and Adventures of Dandy Jack; by Uncle Tobias. All the little folks who have ever been to the circus will know who Dandy Jack is. To show the style of the work, we quote a few pages describing the adventure with a puma, and also how Jack and his cunning companions got caged. The pictures are worth seeing, especially the one where the puma pretends to be dead, and

the monkeys are making their examination of him:

"Among the animals which inhabit the forest where Jack was born, one of the largest, perhaps the largest except the Jaguar, is the Puma. Like the Jaguar, it is an enormous cat; but instead of the beautiful yellowish tawny skin, with rose shaped spots of black, the Puma's coat is dusky brown, becoming almost black on the back and head.

"Like the Jaguar, the Puma is the deadly enemy of the monkey race, which it kills and devours whenever it is able to catch them.—But the monkeys are small and nimble; they can climb far above where either Jaguar or Puma may venture, and grin and chatter their defiance with most perfect impunity. Hence the Puma, driven by the dire necessity of hunger to set his wits at work, sometimes takes the monkeys by setting a trap for them.

"No little boy or girl, no old gossip, no country schoolmaster, not even an old maid, is possessed of the desire for information, the curiosity, of a true monkey. Long and favorable opportunities of studying the characteristics of the monkeys have taught this to Puma; and it was this insatiable curiosity which, during his abode in the forest, came near bringing out her life, and this history, to a sudden close.

"One bright summer afternoon, when the sun began to decline, and the monkeys came out of the thick coverts in which they had hidden to escape from the scorching noonday heat, they discovered, much to their astonishment, still more to their gratification, a large Puma stretched at full length under a tree, and to all appearances quite dead. For a long time the monkeys discussed the question in every possible way, whether the Puma, their old enemy, was really dead; but there appeared to be but one way to satisfy their minds, and this was perhaps attended with some little danger. This was for a committee to descend and examine the outstretched body, and report upon the facts of the case. Our friend Jack, though by no means the oldest member of the assembly, was appointed to this delicate duty.

"Jack, by no means destitute of courage, still had his doubts as to approaching the prostrate form; he carefully descended, leaping from bough to bough, and stopping at every step to see if he could detect the slightest motion. But not even the movement of a hair betrayed the existence of life. With the greatest circumspection he then jumped to the ground, and examined every part, head, feet, body, claws, tail even, with the most minute and searching care. At length, perfectly satisfied with the survey, he made a sign to his companions that it was perfectly safe to descend and exult over the death of their enemy, even to dancing and cutting up capers over his body.

"One by one the monkeys descended, playing all sorts of antics upon each other, and mocking the Puma with every monkeyish indignity. At length the whole company had descended; the ground, the body of the Puma, and every branch that would bear the weight of a monkey were crowded with grinning faces, and the whole forest seemed chattering with delight. This lasted, however, but a moment; the Puma satisfied by the weight on his body that the council was full, and judging from the noise that no more company was expected, leaped suddenly to his feet, and taking them entirely by surprise, killed some with his powerful claws, others with his teeth, strewn the ground with their bodies. Jack, who was standing on the body in the centre of the council, and haranguing the assembled wisdom on the happy event which had happened to them by the death of their enemy, was thrown high in the air by the abrupt ascent of the Puma, and stretching out his arms in falling caught upon a branch of the tree, and thus saved his life. The remainder of the monkeys scattered in every direction, and hid themselves in dark holes and corners far away from the scene of this dire defeat.

Jack had now arrived at his full growth. No more daring or mischievous monkey had ever killed snakes, tormented the parrots, robbed birds' nests, or annoyed the Peccaries on the banks of the Orinoco; and he was now to be transferred to another sphere of usefulness, to take a long sea-voyage to a far distant country, and become the life-resident of a much more civilized country.

We have before noticed Jack's curiosity, and that it led him into numerous difficulties, from which he was relieved only by hair-breadth escapes. The people who live on the banks of the Orinoco are savages of the lowest order, scarcely excelling in intelligence the monkeys themselves. They live in rude huts made of poles set on end and fastened together at the top, sometimes covered with twigs and broad leaves, sometimes filled in

with clay. They roam the forests, killing deer and smaller animals, and scarcely cultivate the ground at all. Jack was well acquainted with these natives,—he had often visited their wigwams in the character of an uninvited guest, and, not being received with great marks of pleasure, had generally satisfied himself for the slight by stealing their mangoes and bananas. He knew all their habits of life so well that he had ceased to take an interest in them, and they were equally indifferent to him.

But one day, Jack and his companions were astonished beyond all expression by the arrival in their waters of an entirely different looking and acting company of men. They wore blue trowsers, very large at the bottom, and very tight at the waist; shirts that hung very loosely over the trousers, very short blue jackets, with anchors on the collars, and straight, wide rimmed tarpaulin hats, with ribbons hanging down behind. They came up the river in a large boat, such as Jack had never seen before, with long oars instead of the paddles which the natives used to propel their canoes. In the back seat of the boat was another man, somewhat differently dressed, with a blue cap, and a gold-lace band around it, who seemed to command the rest and direct their movements.

They came along slowly up the river, every once in a while running on to a snag or large log which had dropped over into the stream from its banks, or stopping to look around and examine the country, its luxuriant vegetation, its immense populousness with living creatures, and, as Jack was fain to observe, were excessively delighted with the dexterity and gambols of the monkey tribe, which followed them step by step up the river, jumping from branch to branch, swinging over their heads, and coming at times almost near enough to them to be caught.

In the boat Jack saw what he supposed to be a little house, just big enough for half a dozen monkeys to live in, and his restless love of knowledge was instantly excited to know for what purpose these strangers had brought into his country so beautiful a residence, altogether disproportioned to their own size and wants, but so exactly adapted to a monkey's desires.

The boat came at length to a little cove in the river, where there was an open space shaded with large trees. Here they rowed up to the shore, and, fastening the boat, took out several large baskets and a demijohn, and the little house in which Jack was so much interested. Some of the men opened the baskets and took out bread and hams, and cold roast chicken, while the commander appeared to be deciding where the little house should be placed. He at last determined to place it at some distance in the forest, in a beautiful secluded spot near a little stream of water,—in fine, the very place above all others where Jack would have put it if he had been consulted. Some of the sailors (for such were the men with wide strousers and shuffling, swinging walk,) now took the little house up on their shoulders, and trudged off to the selected spot.

They first made the ground quite smooth around it, then set the house down, then they lifted up one end and fastened it up very ingeniously with some little sticks and a high pole, then put into it some of the very richest and ripest bananas, melons, and other choice fruits, and then went to their dinner.

Jack and the other monkeys had witnessed all these proceedings with the greatest interest and delight. They came as near as they dared while the house was being set up, and chattered their gratification to each other in full chorus. Now it was complete. They watched the retreating sailors, to be sure not one was left behind, following them almost to the shore where the boat was moored. Being satisfied that they were entirely alone, they determined to take possession of the house, at least for the time being,—to eat up the fruit, and to examine the structure in case they should wish to build one for themselves.

Our hero was the first to descend from the branch, where he had been sitting to examine the performances, and to enter the house, where he helped himself to a delicious melon, and commenced to refresh himself. About fifty others followed his example, and the house was filled with the delighted monkeys, not less pleased with the fruits because they had taken them without leave. The house, on the whole, was rather crowded, and the monkeys pressed rather hard against each other, and against the pole which supported the house in such an ingenious manner. All at once the pressure upon it became too great; it gave way, the top of the house came down with a smash, the monkeys were shut in, and a spring, which they probably had not noticed, fastened the top down securely. Jack's first discovery was that the house, which he had before considered as perfect, had neither

window nor door; his next, that the house was moving along, and that it was somewhat difficult at times for him to sit upright, owing to the irregularity of the motion. Some small round holes in the top of the house enabled the monkeys to breathe, and to perceive that the trees appeared to be moving over their heads. This was the abrupt termination of Jack's life in the forest.

A TALE OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

It was the morning of Thanksgiving Day, a clear, golden morning, with a sky of a dazzling blue, and a keen, cutting wind, which drove the scarlet maple leaves in bright showers along the country roads, and played all manner of graceful antics with the white and crimson chrysanthemums in the shadow of the old quiet farm-house. Just as glorious a Thanksgiving morning, in short, as we all remember in the dial plates of our lives—one connected with sunshine, and sweet, half forgotten memories of the lost days of childhood.

Mrs. Harrington did not think of these things, however, when the merry wind rattled the plateglass windows of her stately mansion—she was pondering on the probable success of her dinner party of that day, an affair laboriously gotten up for the benefit of a few aristocratic acquaintances whose approval Mrs. Harrington would doubtless have preferred to that of the Angel Gabriel himself. For she was one of those ladies who hang on to outskirts of the *beau monde*, and live through an infinitude of snubbings and well bred insults for the pleasure of counting a few Mrs. Potiphars in their gilt-bound visiting lists.

"If Mrs. Willoughby St. James only comes—and Mrs. Silvingham," pondered she, "it will be a success. But good gracious! what an expense it will involve! The wine bills actually make me tremble! We can't live on credit much and yet it is necessary, to obtain a rich husband for Georgina!"

And the weary frown settled down on Mrs. Harrington's brow again. Nobody can tell the slow agony of keeping up appearances on a foundation of nothing, but those who have experienced it!

Miss Georgina, sitting opposite in an amber silk morning robe, glanced up from her novel at her mamma's sigh.

"What's the matter?"

"Nothing, only I wish this party were over, and the bills all paid. It will be a very exclusive affair, however, that's one comfort."

"Not like the old fashioned country Thanksgiving," remarked the young lady, slightly curling her lip. "I met Mary Arnott yesterday—that unrecognizable cousin of mamma's—and she told me in that innocent way of hers that she was going to market to see if she could find a cheap little turkey—her mother intended to have a quiet, old time Thanksgiving dinner!"

"How vulgar," said Mrs. Harrington, giving the tassels of her cashmere morning dress a toss more expressive than any words.—"People that live in a half house and dress in cheap delaines—how can they expect us to recognize them as cousins?"

"Dear me," said Miss Georgina, who was not deficient in pertness, "I thought you and Mrs. Arnott were brought up together, before she married a poor book-keeper, and you a lawyer."

Mrs. Harrington was a little confused, but she contrived to evade the unpalatable subject.

"Goodness, Georgina, who can that be coming up stairs with such a heavy step?—Not one of those horrid tradespeople after money I hope?"

The door flew open as she spoke, and an honest old countryman, brown and sunburnt, and attired in an antique butternut colored suit, stalked into the room with the tread of an elephant.

"How d'ye do, Cousin Becky? Haven't forgotten old Jabez Higgins, hev you?—Many's the time you've come over to our house to get milk for your mother when you lived up in Vermont?"

Mrs. Harrington stood aghast at this unexpected apparition of a country cousin who she had long ago supposed dead, or married, or something. Meanwhile honest Jabez stared round at the gilded gimcracks and sat in draperies with wide open eyes.

"Sorry to see you looking so pale and wizened up, Cousin Becky. City air don't agree with you, I calculate? And how's Nehemiah?"

Now if there was anything on earth Mrs. N. Howard Harrington detested, it was hearing her husband named by his baptismal appellation. It fairly rallied her scattered faculties, and enabled her to ejaculate with some asperity,—

"I really did not expect—"

"Of course not," put in Jabez, good-humoredly. "Didn't expect to come to York myself until yesterday mornin'!"

"But what could have induced you—"

"Come to spend Thanksgiving with you and Nehemiah," interrupted Jabez with beaming eyes.

To spend Thanksgiving! Mrs. Harrington actually grew faint at the idea of presenting cousin Jabez Higgins, whose existence she had studiously ignored for the last twenty years, to Mrs. Willoughby St. James, or the Honorable Alphonzo Silvingham.

"I am sorry, sir," she said, frigidly drawing herself up, "that I am compelled to decline the honor you intend me. We are really unable to accommodate you, and you must be aware that the slight relationship existing between us—"

She need not have gone beyond the first sentence—a word was sufficient for Jabez.—The crimson torrent of honest pride rushed into his sunburned cheek, and the good old man simply uttered, "I wouldn't ha' thought it of you, Becky," and then he retreated from the presence of the cold woman of the world.

There was something very like a tear in the old countryman's eye as he went slowly down the street meditating on his late reception.

"Nobody could have made me believe it, that Becky Jones could be so changed. Guess she forgotten how many times her folks borrowed money of my old father. Well, it's kind o' hard for a lonesome old feller that hain't got chick nor child to be treated so by his relations—and on Thanksgiving Day, too. But I'll go and see Ellen; may be she'll behave far different toward me. Somehow, I can't go back to my lonely home without one kind word."

The bright little wood fire was blazing and crackling on the hearth in Mrs. Arnott's humble dwelling, and the shining damask table cloth was already placed for the festive dinner, at an hour when Mrs. Harrington had just languished through her breakfast. It was a sunny little home, with its bright window-glass, and a few plants in the sunshine, and the canary-bird twittering among the folds of the Turkey red curtains, and Mrs. Arnott in the rocking-chair by the fire, looked every inch the lady, even though she wore a shilling delaine with a collar of plain-undressed linen. As for Mary, standing by the window just where the noon-light quivered like a golden diadem round her lovely chestnut hair—no words can describe her soft bloom or the dewy luster of her blue eyes. One might almost forgive the mother for the wish that fluttered across her heart at that instant, that they were just a little richer, so that Mary's beauty might sparkle in a proper setting.

There was a knock at the door, and Mrs. Arnott rose to open it.

"Why, Cousin Jabez, who could have imagined it?"

"Come to spend Thanksgiving with you?" said the old man, giving Mrs. Arnott's slender palm a huge squeeze in his brown paw.

"And you are as welcome as flowers in May!" cried she, affectionately. "Come in, Cousin Jabez, and let me take your coat.—Now, don't resist; you're going to stay with us a month at least. I have not seen you so long. Mary, my love, that is your cousin from Vermont; you have often heard me speak of his kindness to me when a child."

Mary put up her coral lips to kiss Uncle Jabez, and repeated her mother's cordial welcome.

"John will be here in a few minutes," said Mrs. Arnott, when she had established her guest in the rocking-chair before the cheery blaze; "he will be so glad to see you. Do sit nearer the fire, Cousin Jabez; there, that's right. Why, it seems like my childhood over again to see you in our little Thanksgiving circle."

"You're the same warm-hearted gal as ever, Ellen," said the old man, putting his hand caressingly on the fair head, where a few silver hairs were already beginning to gleam among the brown tresses.

How his heart expanded in the genial influence of that bright little home—happy, in spite of its too evident poverty. How joyous it seemed beside the frigid splendors of Mrs. N. Howard Harrington's mansion.

And when they all sat in the crimson glow of the red embers, at twilight, chatting over the past and present, Cousin Jabez unfolded all his kindly plans.

"I am alone in the world," he said, "and I want some one to cheer up the old man's solitary hours. I am rich and have enough for us all. Come to Vermont, all of you, and live with me. The country air will strengthen you up John. Ellen shall see the

place where she was a gal, and little Mary shall be my heir. What d'ye say?"

What did they say? The warm flush in Mr. Arnott's thin cheek responded instantly, and Ellen gratefully clasped the old man's hand, while little Mary whispered under her breath:—

"The country—the country for poor papa! O! Cousin Jabez, we shall be so happy!"

Six months afterwards, a red flag waved over the Harrington mansion. N. Howard had failed, and with his wife had retired to the friendly shades of a down-town tenement house, Miss Georgina having taken an opportunity to elope with her music-master. It was a dreary sight, that scantily furnished apartment, with a meager fire in the grate and the broad light of day flaring in through soiled and uncurtained windows. Mrs. Harrington sat by the hearth, in a dirty silk wrapper, pondering on the "ill-luck," when the door opened, and in staggered N. Howard, somewhat the worse for liquor. (Mrs. Harrington had to thank her "aristocratic dinner-parties" for this proclivity of her husband.)

"Here's news," he grumbled, "Old Jabez Higgins is dead, and has left forty thousand dollars to Jack Arnott's daughter!"

"Forty thousand dollars!" cried Mrs. Harrington, with the eager glare with which a drowning wretch sees the only spar floating away out of his reach. "Who would have supposed he was worth so much money?—Oh, if I only had—"

"If you only hadn't been a fool," snarled her husband. "But that's the way you generally manage matters. If it wasn't for you we should not have been here now."

Which was true enough, as Mrs. Harrington acknowledged to her own remorseful heart. And all the glittering shower of wealth now descending on little Mary Arnott might have been hers if she had only spoken kindly to the old man in the butternut colored suit on that eventful Thanksgiving day.

Household Recipes.

Preparation of Apples for the Table.

From the Homestead.
The crust is as important a part of all kinds of pies, tarts, and puddings baked in the same form, as the filling itself, almost for the delicacy and excellence is lost if the crust is not good. And here, in passing, let us observe that many a good pie is spoiled entirely by a plate with a cracked glaze. It is well known that earthenware plates are liable after repeated heatings to have the glaze crack more or less and become filled with grease which can not be washed out; and this when pies are baked in them imparts an exceedingly disagreeable flavor to the undercrust, and often it penetrates still further. First then let us give a sure way to make excellent

PLAIN COMMON PIE CRUST; it may be made with one quart of flour, one teaspoon of lard, one teaspoon of butter, and a little salt. Rub a very small bit of butter into the flour finely; then cut the lard in large pieces into it, and stir with a knife gently while you mix with water enough to make rather a stiff paste; then roll out and add the butter by degrees, rolling out several times. This is sure to make light and good crust.

PLAIN APPLE PIE.—After lining the dish with paste, fill it with sour apples cut in rather small pieces, cover and bake; take off the upper crust, which should be rolled so thick as to come off without breaking, season the apples with sugar, butter, and if dry, a little water; smooth, and grate on a little nutmeg, and replace the cover.

ANOTHER APPLE PIE.—If the apples are very tender, pare them, cut in quarters, or pieces of less size, cored; lay them carefully in the dish, adding sugar enough before baking, also a little rose-water; then cover and bake.

DRIED APPLE PIE.—After having perfectly washed the apples, soak them all night in water enough to cover them. In the morning put them in a preserving kettle, adding cider sufficient to stew them, letting them boil slowly until they are soft; then rub them through a sieve, and add sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg to your taste: [the flavor is much improved by grating in the peel of an orange and adding the juice]; then proceed as above directed.

STRAINED APPLE PIE.—Pare, core, and stew with very little water, tender acid apples; strain them through a sieve, and season with sugar, butter and nutmeg, and bake with upper and under crust.

APPLE TURNOVERS are made by rolling out a piece of crust—filling with apples cut into small pieces, and seasoned with sugar, cinnamon or nutmeg, and butter—fill it half full and turn the crust over, folding over the edges and pinching them down to prevent the juice from escaping. Bake on a sheet of tin.

APPLE TART PUDDING.—Six spoonfuls of apple, strained, six eggs, six ounces of butter, six ounces of sugar, the peel of a lemon and half the juice; a teaspoon of cream improves it. Beat the eggs with the sugar; melt the butter, and beat all together; line a deep dish with paste, and add the mixture; bake in the same manner as pumpkin pie.

ANOTHER.—A plainer pudding may be made by using nine spoonfuls of apple, half a teaspoon of sugar, and the eggs, flavor with Lemon as above.

ANOTHER APPLE AND BREAD PUDDING.—Chop fine a number of tart apples; add an equal quantity of grated or crumbed bread; beat up two eggs in a pint and a half of milk, which sweeten well and flavor to taste, with rose-water, lemon, or orange peel, etc. Stir all together and bake in an oven. Other fruit may be added,—Zante currants, raisins, etc.—or one-third quinces may be used with the apples.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSON,

WOOL DEALER,

90 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.

The market for grain and flour continues to be dull, and but little doing. There is no disposition on the part of holders of grain to accept the prices that could be obtained, as the general feeling is much better than it was some two or three weeks ago; and on the other side there is little grain offered for sale, farmers and those who have wheat for sale keeping it back. At the east the prospects during the week have become more encouraging. The free shipment of specie from Great Britain, and the demand as well as the prices that are paid there have given much encouragement to the operators in wheat and flour on foreign account. Flour here sells at same rates as last week with no change. Wheat has been selling in the street at prices from 2 to 2 1/2 cents—82 and 88c being paid for red and white wheat. Corn and oats—Remained unchanged, and so does bran and mill feed.

Barley—Is quiet, and but little offering in the market. Apples are not so plenty in market as they have been but there is no improvement in price. Good winter bush purchased at \$1.25 per barrel with the barrel. Butter—Is steady at 18 to 19c roll. Eggs—Are selling at 16c per dozen.

The quotations for produce are:

Extra white wheat flour 45 lbs.	\$4.25	4.75
Superfine flour 45 lbs.	3.75	4.00
White wheat, extra, 45 lbs.	1.00	1.00
White wheat, No. 1, 45 lbs.	0.95	0.98
Red wheat, No. 1, 45 lbs.	0.75	0.82
Corn in the street, bush.	0.85	0.40
Corn in store, bush.	0.42	0.44
Oats, bush.	0.20	0.21
Barley, 45 lbs.	1.12	1.25
Buckwheat flour 100 lbs.	1.50	1.75
Corn meal, 45 lbs.	1.00	1.06
Bran, 45 lbs.	0.20	0.25
Coarse middlings, 45 lbs.	12.00	15.00
Butter, fresh roll 1 lb.	0.12	0.15
Butter in firkin per lb.	0.12	0.15
Eggs, 1 doz.	0.16	0.18
Potatoes, Meslanocks 45 lbs.	0.25	0.30
Common sorts 45 lbs.	0.20	0.25
Beans, 45 lbs.	0.62	0.65
Apples, green, best qualities 45 lbs.	0.80	0.85
2d quality, 45 lbs.	0.80	0.80
Clover seed, 45 lbs.	4.25	4.50
Timothy seed, 45 lbs.	8.00	10.00
Hay, timothy, 45 lbs.	8.00	10.00
Hay, marsh, 45 lbs.	5.00	6.00

Live Stock, &c.

We note that ordinary cattle remain at about the rates quoted last week ranging from 2 1/2 to 3c for cattle that weigh about 1400. Mr. D. Heath called on us on Thursday last, and he stated that though the eastern market was somewhat firmer, yet it needed somewhat more margin to make it pay. Cattle weighing 1400 pound in Indiana at 50 cents, 1/2c to get here and 1/2c more by the time they get to Albany, and there they sell at 46 1/2c.

Clarke the butcher had a pair of premium cattle, which he is about to slaughter for Christmas, and which were purchased from the feeder at 50 live weight. They weigh close to 4500 the pair. Hides are steady at 4 cents.

Common sheep sell at 4 1/2 to 50c for dressed carcasses, and pelts are worth all prices ranging from 25c each to \$1.25. Mr. Clarke bought from Mr. Denton of Orchard Lake, a number of the aged wethers, at \$1.00 1/2 head, and which are estimated to yield over 100 lb of mutton each when dressed. It will be seen from this that a good article brings a good price in spite of the hard times.

Pork is firmer and somewhat advanced in price. Good ordinary hogs calculated to make heavy pork bring 25 to 30c. We note that Thomas Williams, of Plymouth, has sold eight hogs of the Byfield breed, which are calculated to weigh when dressed each over 500 pounds. They were bought to cut up for clear pork, and brought \$6.50 per cwt, dressed. As clear pork is worth \$24 to 25 per cwt, it will be seen what such hogs are worth. The New York market for this week shows better, and prices for extra beef reaches 10c; premium is 11 to 12c, being the best prices that have been paid for some months.

HERRING'S PATENT

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,

WITH HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS

HAVE NEVER FAILED

IN MORE THAN 800 DISASTROUS FIRES.

The Safest and Best Safe in Use.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States,

or Canada, at the very lowest rates, by

JAMES G. DUDLEY, Sole Agent,

44-ly at 98 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT

PORTABLE PRESS.

FOR BALING HAY, Rags, Wool, Broom Corn, &c.

Simple, powerful and efficient—is believed to be the

best in use. For particulars send for circulars.

JAMES G. DUDLEY, 98 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA COTTAGE FARM

NOT SOLD YET.

ONE of the best improved farms in Southern Michigan

For Sale, with fine buildings, large orchards, and

the best of improvements in everything, lying one

half mile from the railroad depot at Jonesville, Hills-

dale county. For further particulars enquire at the

Michigan Farmer office, or of the subscriber on the

premises. Jonesville, Sept. 25, 1890. 39-ly J. A. BAKER.

FARM FOR SALE.

OFFER FOR SALE a farm consisting of

Four Hundred and Seventy Acres,

In the town of Cannon, Kent County, Michigan. Two

hundred and fifty acres of this farm are improved, and

all under good fence. There are two good barns, a

good frame dwelling house, and a good orchard. The

farm is well watered by spring brooks; soil oak open-

ing of the best quality, and lies within a mile of Lap-

hamville, a depot station on the line of the Railroad

from Grand Rapids to Kalamazoo. Price low and terms

reasonable. Apply to B. FORCE, Cannon, Kent Co., Mich.

THE ASHLAND

Clover Hulling and Cleaning Machines

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

They have taken First Premiums at the World's Fair,

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan State Fairs.

THESE Machines are warranted to hull and clean from

20 to 50 bushels of seed per day. They have been

long tried and found to be the most reliable and durable

Machines, with all the improvements, are made

only by the subscribers, who have had a large number

for the season of 1890.

Send for a circular, and order early. Price from

\$90 to \$100. D. WHITING, Ashland, Ohio.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to breed and ship to order, pure bred CHESTER WHITE Pigs, of the best quality. SETH A. BUSHNELL, Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Dec. 1st, 1890. 49-6w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR OTHER STOCK,

The Thoroughbred Bull Baron Balco.

BARON BALCO was four years old on the 28th of July, 1890. Sire, Captain Balco, (Imported) 1816 Am. H. B. Dam, Fann by Brutus, 293 Am. H. B. g. dam Pigeon by Andes, 215 Am. H. B. g. dam Roan Pigeon by Gazler (Imported) E. H. B. g. dam Roan Pigeon by Reformer 2118 Am. H. B. g. dam Flower by Mohamk (4493) E. H. B. g. dam Beauty by Imported Count (1899), E. H. B. Reference as to authenticity of the above pedigree may be made to Andrew Y. Moore, Esq., former President of Michigan State Ag. Society, Dr. M. Freeman of Schoolcraft, and James B. Crippen, Esq., of Coldwater, Branch county, Mich. W. M. H. DUDLEY, Grand Rapids, Mich. 45-3m

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK

Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thoroughbred fall bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter bred, and full bred trotting, partridge on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address

E. N. WILLCOX, Detroit, Mich.

April 4th, 1890. 14th

HORSEMEN!

AS I wish to leave this country, I offer some great bargains in stock, to wit: one of the finest JACKS in the States, 14 hands less 1/2 inch in height, seven years old, weighing between eight and nine hundred pounds, and for sprits and beauty cannot be excelled; has served between 50 and 60 years, this season all of which to all appearance are with coal, save in one or two cases. I will sell cheap for cash, or on one and two years time, secured by mortgage on real estate at ten per cent. In many places this jack by his services will pay from \$800 to \$1000 per year.

Also, for sale, one three year old STALLION COLT, sired by Kentucky Grey Eagle, dam the celebrated Fanny Booker, out of Kenyon Bachus, he by old Bachus.

Address soon, Box 2, Davisburg, Oakland Co., Mich. 39-ly

HOWE'S IMPROVED

HAY OR CATTLE SCALES!

THE BEST IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont State Fair, '87 and '88.

FIRST PREMIUM at 18 different State Fairs.

SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute Fair, N. Y., 1889.

Howe's Scales for ALL USES, have Great Simplicity and Accuracy.

Require no Pit: may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.

No Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edges; all friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fair, 1889.

General Western Agent, 98 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. 44-ly

PROF. L. MILLER'S

HAIR INVIGORATOR,

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS,

And curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF,

And all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

Imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture, and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convinces the proprietor that one trial only is necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation in use. In cleansing the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causing the hair to grow luxuriantly, giving it a rich soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectively prevent the hair from turning until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls; hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

Only Twenty-Five Cents

per bottle, to be had of all respectable Druggists and

Wholesale Dealers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation of a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac-simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey Street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American Public my

New and Improved Instantaneous

LIQUID HAIR DYE

which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the hair or skin, warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS.

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Horse Powers, Threshers and

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PITTS 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2

Horse (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's

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has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recite the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied upon to do for their relief all that it has ever been found to do.

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For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
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FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR THE CURE OF DEBILITY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
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FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
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FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
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They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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MOFFAT'S

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

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PHENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity with which these pre-

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IN ALL CASES

of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidney's.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS COLIC, SEVERUS, LOOSENESS, PILES, COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS, COLIC, CORRUPT HUMORS, DROPSIES.

DYSPEPSIA.—No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately.

Fruitions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent.

Try them. Be satisfied, and be cured.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION.—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GRINDING, GRAVEL, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of appetite.

MERCUrial DISEASE.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

WORMS of all kinds are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

The Life Pills and Phenix Bitters

Purify the Blood, and thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by

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GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

ESPECIALLY designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing the most beneficial medicinal qualities with recommending (directly) which belong to an old and pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

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LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S

HORSE RAKE.

TALENTED AND RESPONSIBLE AGENTS, giving

good references, wanted in every State in the Union, to sell rights to manufacturers the present hay season, to whom a handsome percentage will be given. See description in present number of the MICHIGAN FARMER.

A bill will be sent and full particulars with recommendations of the Rake on application post paid to F. G. WILLSON, Ontario, near Hamilton, Canada West, who is also Patent Agent for Canada and the United States. 25-ly

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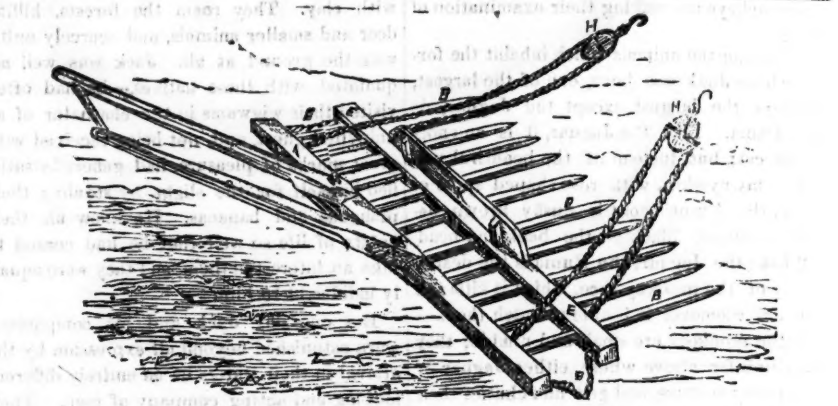
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HARRY SHIRLS, - - PROPRIETOR.

10



Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake.

Our engraving represents LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S new Patent Horse Rake, founded upon an entire new principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys, to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in use:

1st. Cheapness, durability, compactness, and lightness, so as to be easily carried to the field upon the shoulder; having teeth only upon one side, and by removing two screw-bolts from the handles, can be packed in very small space for transportation.

2d. It does the work cleaner than any other rake, because the sharp corner of the slide scrapes the hay before it.

3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are not liable to dull or wear at the points as the revolving natural principle does when the slide is against the teeth, but by constantly pitching into the ground, finally become too short, and in light soil, apt to mix it with the hay.

4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he can follow without stopping.

5th. It can be guided better than revolving rakes, as the handles are bolted firmly to the head, gives no lost motion.

6th. Teeth not so liable to break when catching fast, as the slide not only supports, but moves forward and loosens them.

7th.